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Toronto Clarion

Communique...

direct action

STATEMENT REGARDING THE OCTOBER 14 LITTON BOMBING

We claim responsibility for the bombing of a Litton Systems of Canada Ltd. industrial plant in Toronto, Ontario where the guidance system for the Cruise Missile nuclear weapons is being produced. We sincerely regret that any injuries occurred as a result of this action. We never intended any harm to come to anyone - especially what we seriously assumed were adequate precautions to insure the safety of all people in the area. Unfortunately, this did not turn out to be the case.

We do not regret, however, our decision to attempt to sabotage the production of the Cruise Missile's guidance "brain". We only claim in all honesty that this action was never meant to be an act of terrorism. We were not trying to threaten or kill the workers or executives of Litton Systems. We were attempting to destroy part of an industrial facility that produces machinery for mass murder. We wanted to blow up as much of that technology of death as possible.

Accidents happen. No systems or people are infallible. For us, however, this fact of life in no way excuses us for the mistakes that we made which contributed to putting this tragedy into proper perspective. We pose these simple questions to put the entire production process into perspective. How many hundreds of times have entire populations been only minutes from annihilation due to nuclear war computer-related errors? How many thousands will suffer from cancer-related diseases because of breakdowns at nuclear power plants? How many thousands are killed every year in industrial accidents? And isn't it a fact that millions of people starve to death annually because so much money and human effort is put into systems of death rather than developing the means to feed the people of the world?

Although we still firmly believe that it is right to attack the technologies of death, we identify our mistakes in this action as the following:

- 1) The bomb exploded 12 minutes before it was supposed to, assuming that it did detonate at 11:31 p.m. as stated in the media. The bomb was set to go off at 11:43 p.m. If it had exploded at this time, we feel that it was reasonable to have assumed that the Litton plant and the surrounding area would have been safely secured. It is a mystery to us why it exploded early, as we had checked and double-checked the accuracy of the timing system many times.

...page 12

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Lucky Seven

Help us celebrate
the start of our
seventh year of
publication/23

GUARDIAN ANGELS

Vigilantes or Saviours?

New York City crime-fighter
Lisa Sliwa talks to the Clarion

/7



Dancer Rene
Highway creates
native, modern,
ballet fusion /17

"That was just dynamite. What happened there was on a small scale compared to the damage that a 200 kiloton warhead on a cruise missile could cause."

Rosemary Cooke
of the Cruise Missile Conversion Project

Editorial

Property, violence and morality

HOW far should people go to protest the making of nuclear arms which threaten the future of our planet?

This question was dramatically posed by the October 14 bombing of the Litton plant in Rexdale where the guidance system for the Cruise missile is made. (Seven Litton employees were injured by the blast.)

Groups within the anti-nuclear movement have given varying responses.

The Quakers, with their long, firmly pacifist tradition, condemn the bombing completely. Using violence to combat violence can never bring about real change in the world, they say.

The *Catholic New Times*, in a recent article, condemns the bombing "unreservedly". But it goes on to say, "the violence perpetrated outside the gates of Litton, which we condemn as foolhardy and desperate, is minuscule compared to the violence being prepared within the gates."

Only members of the Cruise Missile Conversion Project (CMCP) have publicly pointed out the crucial difference between damaging property and injuring people. This group has been campaigning for years, through public education and non-violent protest, for the conversion of the Litton plant to the manufacture of socially useful goods.

"The CMCP abhors any act that leads to personal injury, just as we oppose the destructiveness of the Cruise missile," the group said at an October 15 press conference. However, they went on to say, "damage to property is acceptable if that property threatens human life."

Some people are speculating that the bombing was engineered by police as a way of discrediting the peace movement. Although the nuclear industry could certainly benefit from this disruption, it would require a very high-level political decision to accomplish this.

But we must lay that theory aside if we are to deal with the difficult moral and tactical dilemma this event has forced upon those who hate the arms race.

In these conflicting ways of judging what happened at Litton, members of the peace movement are keenly aware that disagreement could lead to the splintering of what has been, up to now, a massive, united, popular outcry for peace and disarmament. Nevertheless, there are two principles which could, and should, hold the movement together.

First, respect for human life must come before all else for anyone who truly wants a peaceful world. Second, to destroy a piece of property such as a nuclear missile component—an instrument of death—may be illegal, but it is not immoral.

Direct Action, the group which took responsibility for the bombing, made itself clear on these principles: "We were not trying to threaten or kill the workers or executives of Litton Systems. We were attempting to destroy part of an industrial facility that produces machinery for mass murder. We wanted to blow up as much of that technology of death as possible."

Members of the disarmament movement may choose to take Direct Action's statements in good faith in its moral sense. But members of a political movement must also think tactically. Moral principles become political choices at this point.

Acts of violence could frighten away supporters of the anti-nuclear movement. In any violent act against property, there is the danger of harming human beings.

Even if no one is hurt, those responsible have begun to live far outside the law. Once identified, there is no turning back. They must often live in hiding, in isolation, cut off from the many people whose will for peace caused them to act in the first place.

Separated from their roots, living in fear of the police, these political outlaws can become stale and dogmatic in their ideas. They can forget that theirs is not the only, or even necessarily the best form of protest. And they can become too excited by the drama of high explosives, forgetting that what they set out to do was to put an end to our military and political leaders' fascination with things that go boom.

The disarmament movement is composed of many groups, and within those groups, of individuals who must make their own moral choices. What must be remembered is this: we have chosen different forms of protest, but we are all working to prevent the destruction of our future on this planet.



Trever, Albuquerque Journal

Letters

Lily Chiro

To the *Clarion*:

I appreciated the warm and sympathetic article you wrote on Lily Chiro (*Clarion*, September, 1982). Lily is a person it is a delight to know, whose friendship I value.

There is one significant error in your article which I must correct. You state:

"Within two Weeks, Chiro was fired from her job with the Bail Project... She was told that since she had been charged with a criminal offence she could no longer occupy a security position."

This is factually inaccurate. Lily's charge was in January. By late January our Board was informed by the police that in view of her charge, she could not be permitted in security areas. Despite the fact that this made it impossible for us to use her in the police stations where we most needed her, we arranged to continue her employment assisting on some research we were doing at that time.

In April, two months later, we were forced to lay her off, owing to a combination of two factors:

- 1) The ways we could employ her were limited by the above-mentioned ruling
- 2) Our new budget grant was so limited we were forced to eliminate one-and-a-half staff positions.

The allegation in your arti-

cle is not only factually incorrect, but unjust in spirit in that we extended ourselves as far as we possibly could to stand by Lily in a period which was extremely stressful for all of us.

Ruth Morris
Director, Toronto/
York Bail Program

Dazzling

To the *Clarion*:

Congratulations on your wonderful new layout. It's a treat for tired, jaded eyes and, with no offense intended, an enormous improvement over the previous format. Keep up the dazzling work.

The September issue was editorially also a fine effort. The paper had a cohesion which is sometimes lacking in the *Clarion*. I think the *Clarion* will grow and become

increasingly important in Toronto if it continues to cover the city well and deals with city issues that are ignored or distorted by the commercial media.

If there is one criticism that could be levelled at the *Clarion* in the past few years it would be the frequent absence of any apparent direction, reflected in the eclectic choice of articles published from issue to issue. Some editions seemed more a collection of progressive articles thrown randomly together than a publication with some degree of internal unity and vision.

As a subscriber outside of Toronto I read the *Clarion* because I want to know what is going on in the city, what issues are being debated or fought over and what similarities exist in struggles going on in Vancouver and

Continued on page 4

Toronto Clarion

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Overworked medics a threat to health care

by Norm Mohamid

Poor working conditions at Toronto General Hospital are jeopardizing health care, say paramedics who are trying to unionize.

Technologists in the radiology department must work nine days in a row, including three 12-hour shifts.

"By the time the ninth day comes, you're basically a zombie," said hospital worker Karen Brand. Her co-worker Dayle Floyd agrees that paramedics are often too tired, and they are concerned they can't do a proper job.

The demanding shifts are one reason they are trying to unionize. Another is that the hospital workers are personally

liable for equipment malfunction and equipment-related patient injury, even though paramedics are not trained on all equipment.

In emergencies, paramedics are expected to perform special procedures with the very ill using specialized equipment. Floyd says that they have raised the issue of lack of training in these procedures with the hospital several times, but have received no response.

Paramedics were informed they are personally liable by the quality control manager whose position was created when the move toward unionization started last March.

Workers who were not think-

ing about unionizing began to consider it for personal and patient protection, said Floyd.

Floyd has been active in the organizing drive since it began last March. At first she went to the Association of Allied Health Professionals but became wary when she discovered their lawyer, Michael Gordon, taught a course in business management at the University of Toronto on how to stay union free.

The TGH paramedics, which includes physiologists, physiotherapists, nutritionists, social workers and staff psychologists then went to the Ontario Public Service Employee's Union. At this point unheard of work evaluations suddenly became mandatory, said Floyd. The technologists wouldn't get their annual raise until they had been evaluated.

For Floyd it was no coincidence the evaluations occurred in the second month of their unionization efforts. At the same time meetings were suddenly arranged with the chief of their department to discuss problems or changes. This also had not previously been the case and the meetings fizzled out after three months, said Brand.

In late September, the union organizing committee met with hospital management to finalize the list of employees who were eligible to vote for or against union certification.

Management had 277 names to the union's 218. The reason for this, Floyd said, was management suddenly added personnel who had been designated managerial, to the bargaining unit. The reaction of these redesignated employees was anger, "at being used by the hospital to defeat unionization," Floyd said.

Management's list also included people who worked at Mount Sinai and other downtown hospitals, but who were paid by TGH. The organizers decided to call off the certi-

fication vote and hold it at a later date. Management immediately applied for a ban on the union's re-application for a vote but the labour board dismissed the hospital's request.

"We've been through a lot for this and we're not giving up ... the staff are still in full support and we're getting stronger because of management's tactics," said Brand.



Dayle Floyd
(Photo: David Smiley)

Racist vandals attack community centres



by Khu Meihui

Vandals who have broken into black and East Indian community centres have left signs that the destruction is racially motivated.

"Pakis go" was scrawled on a cabinet at the Indian Immigrant Aid Services Centre at St. Clair and Dufferin in late September. Black ink had been squirted over the floor, desks and chairs and paper littered the room. Two typewriters were stolen, but calculators and other office equipment were left untouched.

About a month earlier the office of Tropicana, a West Indian association in Scarborough, was also vandalized. Tropicana executive director Robert Brown said his office looked as though it had been struck by a typhoon. The contents of about 300 files had been strewn around the room. A duplicating machine was broken and ink from it spilled over the files.

Vandals had also cut out the maple leaf from a large

Indian Migrant Centre
(Photo: David Smiley)

Canadian flag hanging in the Tropicana office and stolen cassette tapes and silver-plated spoons.

In both cases, the vandals entered by breaking a window. Brown and Alok Mukherjee, the board of directors' secretary for the Indian Immigrant Aid Centre agree destruction, rather than theft, seemed to be the vandals' goal.

Brown believes racism was the motive, but Mukherjee says he's not sure. He suggests the racist slogan could have been added as an "afterthought".

Although there are similarities between the two incidents, Mukherjee isn't sure there's a connection. "It's very hard to tell, I can't say for sure there is a connection, but there is a certain climate."

Police investigations have turned up no suspects.

Rothmans, Carling fight boycotts

The Carling O'Keefe and Rothmans companies have responded with indignation to a boycott of their products by a student association.

On September 1, the University of Toronto Graduate Students Union (GSU) stopped selling Carling O'Keefe beer and Rothmans cigarettes because of those companies' connections with South Africa.

"Our decision is based on the fact of the ultimate control of these companies by South African interests," said Catherine Laurier, GSU president. "As a student organization at an institution dedicated to fostering the ideals of human brotherhood and sisterhood, we think that it is our duty to do whatever we can to oppose injustice."

Roderick McInnes of Carling O'Keefe said Laurier's allegations are "far from correct." He said the South African interest in Carling O'Keefe is only seven and four-fifths per cent. In a letter to Laurier, McInnes said "I have no more tolerance for any form of racism than do

you or your organization ... I have gone much further in a concrete way to achieving the kinds of objectives stated for your organization than has your organization itself."

"It's bullshit," exclaimed Ken Traynor of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, referring to the Seven and four-fifths figure. Traynor said the percentage is meaningless because the two companies are ultimately controlled by South African interests.

"They're playing a game with numbers. Their strategy is to lessen the flak, to make it difficult to understand what corporate ownership is like, and to put up a smokescreen so that people won't do what the GSU has done."

Statistics Canada states the country of control for both Carling O'Keefe and Rothmans Pall Mall of Canada is South Africa. Both companies are closely interlinked in an international maze of corporate ownership.

Rothmans doesn't deny its South African interests, but in a letter to Laurier, Roth-

mans president R.H. Hawkes defended Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada as being a leader in fighting racism.

"Having visited South Africa on several occasions, I can say from my own observations that our group has been a leader in that country in attempting to break down some of the government constraints on the people there."

Commented Traynor, "Until Rothmans comes out unequivocally in favour of universal suffrage, whatever else they do is immaterial."

One of the main arguments used by the two companies in countering charges of South African interest is that Rothmans Tobacco of England, a holding company for the two companies, is only half owned by Rembrandt of South Africa. The other 50 per cent is owned by an American company, Philip Morris Incorporated. Traynor points out however that Morris was brought in only as a passive investor, leaving the policy making to the South African Rembrandt.

From page 2
Toronto.

Enough said. Best of luck with future issues and stay warm this winter.

Bill Tieleman
Vancouver

Doug Janes

To the *Clarion*:

Regarding your article "Who's who in the election" (*The Toronto Clarion*, Oct. 8, 1982), in your piece on Ward 2 aldermanic candidates you misspell Doug Janes' name and state that his main platform is "cleaning up illegal bachelorettes." If you had phoned his campaign office or read his literature you would know that resolving Parkdale's bachelorette problem is part of a comprehensive program in which many housing issues play a part. It is by no means his main platform.

Doug Janes has worked hard on many progressive issues in Ward 2 over the last 3 years. In addition to being Chairman of the Parkdale Working Group on Bachelorettes since 1980, he is on the Board of Governors of Parkdale Community Legal Services, was a founder of the Parkdale Action Committee Against Racism and until September of this year, was the Chairman of the Parkdale Community Council.

It is important that your readers receive accurate information about aldermanic candidates if we are to elect good representatives.

Tracy Westell
Toronto

Poet's reply

To the *Clarion*:

While I appreciate the review of my book, *Domestic Bliss*, almost one year after it was published, there are a few things I would like to note:

I arrived in Toronto in 1971, not 1976. The book was co-published by Domestic Bliss and IS FIVE Press. Also, while I have seen enough of the modern architecture in this town, to have, according

Letters

to reviewer Brian Davis, "out-paced the city's development by far" is a dubious honour.

Also, in criticising some of Lillian Allen's poems, he says "... the poetry is muscled aside by the political intent."

One expects this sort of criticism from the right-wing newspapers. In fact, he sounds like the "no political parties at city hall" crowd or the more modern corporate creed of "neither left nor right".

The least one can expect from a supportive medium is that your reviewer would be able to see what the artist is trying to do and to measure its success within the overall atmosphere in which it is attempted. Perhaps the politics and culture Mr. Davis experiences is subliminal, muted, mass-mediated and revised. Most oppressed peoples experience politics "overtly" and sometimes respond likewise, lyrically and otherwise.

Also, I notice while your book and film reviews are elaborate, your poetry reviews are packed in tight. Perhaps poets in Toronto will note that and fill the blank pages totally from now on, or write 3½ hour epics for your notice.

Finally, having been an avid reader of your newspaper, I have found your coverage of the progressive activities of the non-anglo community quite sparse. They are only discussed in terms of "racism" or discrimination or culture.

I hope the *Clarion* will take steps to include these communities. Also, racism is a "white" problem and something white people have to act on among themselves, not only when there is a black person around. In the meantime, keep up the good fight. I will help to keep you informed as much as I can.

Krisantha Sri Bhaggiyadatta
Toronto

P.S. Ms. Allen is getting a second printing of her book. I am working on a second book, and Domestic Bliss has just published a book of poetry by Himani Bannerji called *A Separate Sky*.

Productivity

To the *Clarion*:

The October *Clarion* provided some interesting side-lights on economics, either by accident or design.

The editorial was juxtaposed with the letter from interested union chaps. A feature of the former stressed the inaccuracy of productivity measurements, using a pants manufacturer as an example. The use of a label, the editorial says, is an artificial way of showing that productivity has increased even though the units of production remain the same.

But I suggest that had the label not been used, the share of the market the labelled garments created would have shrunk considerably, if it ever even existed prior to the label being used. Thus the label-bearing employees, all unionised in that industry, would not have jobs.

So as Part 1 of my comments, I see no good reason why the dollar values of both manufacturers and markets should not be averaged out in arriving at a measure of productivity.

In a productivity sense, who cares about comparing one company against another when they both serve different markets? Productivity of a country is significant in total output or services, not in simple comparisons of unique, and often misunderstood, instances. And implicit in 'productivity' is 'consumability'.

Now comes Part 2. The union chappies adopt the argument of the classy pants manufacturer. Pay more money, they say, and we will

A note to our readers

We are very pleased with the volume of letters we are now receiving from you, but we are having trouble finding space to print them all.

In order that everyone get a chance to have a say, we must ask you to keep the length of your letter down to 250 words maximum.

— the *Clarion* collective



"CKKK - FM!" "Jazz yes, MacKellar no, Racist DJ's got to go!"

About 60 chanting demonstrators picketed the radio station CKFM October 30, calling for disc jockey Phil MacKellar's removal from jazz programming. MacKellar had made a remark about "400,000 niggers" on his program, *All That Jazz*, on July 31, Caribana parade day. This prompted the protest march which started from the headquarters of the Universal African Improvement Association.

CKFM recently made three on-air apologies, as requested by the group which organized the demonstration, the Committee Against Racism Within the Media (CARWM). But it has not yet met CARWM's demand that MacKellar be dropped from *All That Jazz*.

In an October 25 CBC interview, MacKellar said, "They (blacks) don't have anyone to pick on ... no one has been shot ... I seem to be the one that made their summer for them."

After the interview, co-host Frazer Kelly described CARWM as a self-serving organization.

CARWM spokesperson Mitchell Holder says the MacKellar issue is not an isolated one, but part of a general problem of racism in the media. (Photo: Norm Mohamid)

give you (not guarantee, I note. The element of risk lives with unions as with capitalists—not much difference when the chips are on the table) a much larger market. And we'll do it with a label, just like our friends above. But it will cost you more money.

It seems to me that the *Clarion* is confronted with a classic decision. Do we spend more money in the hopes of serving a larger market—losing perhaps to some degree our independence of thought and action, but gain-

ing in productivity? Would larger circulation, and hopefully a unit cost that will not exceed the present one, allow for growth, better conditions for the staff, reasonable reward for work well done?

It is a classic decision facing all entrepreneurs. If you make the wrong decision, you're out of business.

The layout of the paper I thought was very good, and obviously you are making good changes. It has a more professional appearance which I think your readers will enjoy and recognise.

Somewhere in Toronto there must be a talented cartoonist you could draw on. Social and political cartoonists are hard to find, but a good one is gold.

Name withheld
London, Ontario

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In Memory of Joe Hill

Wobbly organizer and revolutionary syndicalist

Born: Oct. 7, 1879

Murdered: Nov. 19, 1915

"The copper bosses shot you Joe
They shot you Joe", says I.
Takes more than guns to kill a man.
Says Joe, "I didn't die...."

Don't Mourn; Organize!

WALTER JARSKY
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Supermarket co-op first to offer consumer input

by Jew Mayseung

Toronto will be getting its first co-operative supermarket by next summer if at least 1,000 persons want to join.

Larry Gordon, the development co-ordinator of the Toronto Supermarket Co-op, is starting a recruitment drive this month to enlist co-op members.

The proposed store will be located somewhere in Regent Park. An exact location hasn't yet been determined.

It will look like an ordinary, standard-sized supermarket, but it will be owned and managed by consumers. Co-op members will determine prices, what to do with the profits and what products to sell. Gordon describes the co-op as an example of "consumer democracy" where every member has an equal vote in making decisions.

There's no financial criterion for joining, but Gordon hopes most members will be



able to provide a small loan of about \$100. If they can't, a few cents could be added to the grocery bill once the supermarket is in operation until the loan amount is reached.

"We want to set up a model in which it's possible for people from all income levels to participate," says Gordon.

Whether or not the co-op supermarket will be open to the public depends on the decision of the co-op members.

Ontario is the only province in Canada where co-op supermarkets haven't flourished, says Gordon. In Saint John, New Brunswick, for example, the four co-ops have captured 25 percent of the retail food market.

Gordon thinks the time is now ripe for co-ops to take their place in Ontario's economy. "Because of the economic situation, people are starting to examine the way business functions.

"People are becoming more aware that decisions affecting their own community are being made by outsiders in anonymous headquarters. If it's not profitable enough for chain stores, then they just pick up and leave."

That's exactly what happened in Regent Park. In the last five years, A&P and Dominion closed stores in

Co-op supermarket: It's ours.

that area, leaving residents stranded. Loblaws runs a "No-Frills" store there, but it doesn't carry fresh meat or dairy products. To do complete shopping, Regent Park residents must buy from higher-priced convenience stores or travel some distance to a supermarket outside the area. This has hurt the poor, the elderly and those without cars, says Gordon.

Gordon sees the Regent Park co-op as a way of bringing stores back to people, geographically as well as financially. "We're hoping people will see the co-op supermarket as an alternate way of running business that's of benefit to the consumers."

The prices? Gordon hopes they'll be kept as low as possible; just high enough to keep the business running and to expand if necessary.

To join the co-op, contact Larry Gordon, 40 Oak St., Toronto, Ontario M5A 2C6. Tel. (416) 363-2061.

MP response slow to S.A. petition

by Iza Kozicka

Federal MP's have virtually ignored a petition sent to them calling for the release of black South African political leader Nelson Mandela.

On October 11 the Canadian South African Coalition (CANSAC), a coalition of anti-apartheid groups in Canada, sent copies of the petition to all 282 MP's.

By the end of the month, only eight replies have been received, says Peter Birt, coordinating secretary of CANSAC.

The petition says the release of Mandela and other imprisoned South African political leaders is an "indispensable prerequisite for a just and peaceful solution in South Africa." The alternative to their release, it says, is

an escalation of conflict between blacks and whites in South Africa.

The petition was to be sent to the United Nations.

Mandela, a symbol of the struggle against white minority rule in South Africa, is beginning his 21st year of imprisonment in Robben Island Prison.

Joe Saloogee, the chief representative of the African National Congress (ANC) mission in Canada, said "Nelson Mandela has committed no crime; he stood for the human aspirations of the South African people and he is wasted away in prison."

In 1962 Mandela was arrested and convicted of inciting persons to strike illegally and of leaving the country without a valid passport. He was sentenced to three years.

In the 1963 "Rivonia Trial" Mandela and nine others were convicted of sabotage because of their links with the militant wing of the ANC. Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment. According to the South African government's policy on political prisoners, he is refused remission of sentence, amnesty or parole.

When the Johannesburg

Star took a poll earlier this year, 76 per cent of the black population said they would vote for Nelson Mandela for president.

CANSAC was formed last May at an Ottawa conference of Canadian anti-racist groups.

The coalition began the petition campaign October 11 to coincide with the United Nations Day of Solidarity with South African political prisoners.

New lobby group forms over toxic substances

by Brian Burch

Common concern over toxic substances have united workers, environmentalists and consumers into a new lobby group at an October 30 conference.

Participants at the conference, organized by the Coalition on Toxic Substances, formed a new 14-person committee to lobby the government for right-to-know legislation, to press for more stringent restrictions on the use of toxic substances and to strengthen links among concerned groups.

"For too long, environmental health and occupational safety have been separated in our society ... These are areas we could all work together on," said Nick McCombie of Injured Workers Consultants.

Conference participants noted that toxic substances, such as formaldehyde, are only now widely recognized as hazards in the home and in the environment (in the latter case, primarily because of industrial disposal). Ironically, these same substances were identified in the workplace several decades ago.

Said McCombie, "Workers

have traditionally been used as an early warning system for toxic substances."

Participants blamed the government and business for hiding information about toxic substances from the public. Repeated calls were made at the conference for access to information. Conference goers agreed that those in the work place and outside should have the right to know what substances are stored or used at a jobsite, what their known and suspected dangers are, and what precautions are being taken to deal with the potentially harmful effects of exposure to them.

"Changes in technology should allow the neighbourhood to easily identify the type and sources of toxic substances. It is rather dirt cheap to get such monitoring done," said Professor Joe Cummins of the University of Western Ontario.

The conference participants decided to concentrate on influencing legislative bodies rather than trying to educate and mobilize the public. One participant suggested that individuals change their consumer patterns to avoid products containing known cancer-causing substances, such as coloured dyes in toilet paper. However, most participants did not deal with this proposal.

Corporations have often attempted to develop fear in workers that environmental safety would result in loss of jobs. There was a brief reminder of this near the end of the conference. "Employment fears must be dealt with. Full employment must be seen as a goal as well as a safe workplace and environment," one participant said.

Bob Paehlke of Trent University's Environmental and Resources Studies Program noted that the costs of environmental clean-up may be economically high, but necessary for our safety.

"Japan's competitive edge is at the cost of the health of its citizens. We can't compete with them at the cost of our lives. If we wish to be healthy, then we should let them win."

The conference did not deal with the question of whether the public or private sector should pay for environmental damage.



Body Politic wins three in a row

Canada's gay magazine *The Body Politic* has once again been found not guilty of publishing obscene materials.

On November 1 Judge Tbm Mercer dismissed the charges against the publication for printing the article "Lust with a Proper Stranger" last Fall. The officers of the corporation had the charges against them dropped on technical grounds.

Defendant Ken Popert was pleased about the outcome of

the trial. He said the only witness called for the crown, the officer who bought a copy of the magazine, told the court he was given a copy of *The Body Politic* by a superior officer.

Popert said he wouldn't be surprised if the crown launched a retrial. "Why not?" he said, "What have they got to lose?"

The Body Politic goes back to court in January for the third trial regarding an article published in 1978.

CINDY
FORTUNATA

Know thine enemy

Perhaps you are getting tired by now of hearing how our modest little tabloid hit the headlines with an exclusive on Direct Action's communiqué.

But I know I can still grab your attention with a little inside dope. As you know, the *Clarion* has developed a solid reputation over the years as a collection of unemployed tofu addicts who tend to stumble into the muck as opposed to raking it. We handled this latest sensation with our usual aplomb: we ran around in circles, tripped over typewriters and battled with stage fright, as the television cameras rolled in and out of this littered little fire-trap we call home.

The phones rang endlessly: journalists, researchers, cops — you name it. But the real ringer was a long distance call from Geraldine Petty of the RAND Corporation. Could she possibly be mailed a copy of the communiqué, she asked nicely.

The Rand Corporation wants information from us? Veterans as we are at being entirely out of our depth, the giggling epidemic this request brought on forced us to allocate special floor area for people to roll around and hold their sides on.

What's the RAND Corporation? "The most important corporate analyst for American nuclear policy, a conceiver of the deterrence policy that dictates American defense, and undoubtedly the most powerful research organization associated with the American military" — that's who — according to Paul Dickson in his 1971 book, *Think Tanks*.

Well, we just couldn't help but be flattered by a request from the biggest fish in the pond of American military paranoia. So we obliged them by printing the entire communiqué in this issue, and we're going to send RAND a complimentary copy by second class mail.

You'd do well to read it yourselves. It's only what they know and you don't that can harm you.

Astonishing
twittishness

There's a reader out there somewhere who, sharing my slightly bent sense of humour, likes to keep me up to date with the goings-on at Upper Canada College — the place where rich people send their boys to stave off puberty and all the other facts of life which embarrass and distress the comfortably-off.

As always, Upper Canada College has an exciting line-up of events for its "old boys" and their families at this year's open house. Preppies will bounce basketballs off one another, old boys will rival each other at kicking soccer balls — satisfying sweating all around.

And then there will be, in that time-honoured tradition, a "major debate." The subject to be debated? Only UCC, with the astonishing twittishness I have always found so entrancing, could dream up this one: "To resolve: That the Recent Charter of Rights and Freedoms be Repealed."

Having blasted their craniums and dried up their throats over this perplexing question, the UCC boys of varying oldness will repair to a "lavish lunch ... with the UCC Jazz Ensemble providing soothing digestive rhythm."

Thank goodness for that. The contemplation of universal rights and freedoms has been known to block the bowels of many a privileged boy.

RADICAL THERAPY

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Gad Horowitz, Ph.D.

Author of "Repression: Freud, Reich, Marcuse"
For information or appointment call 653-3919.

Interest rate drop
no solution

by Pablo Idahosa

Interest rates recently fell to a two-year low—plunging from about 21 percent to about 13 percent.

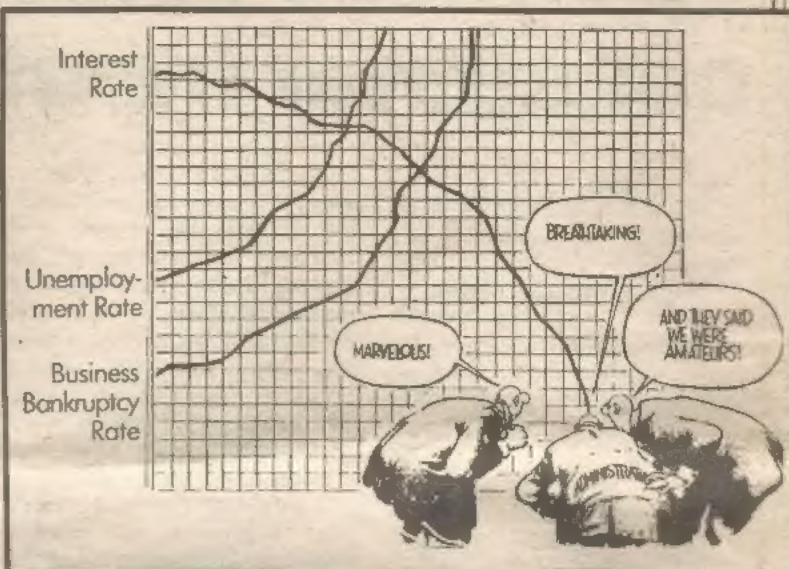
The inflation rate has dropped from over 14 percent to 10 percent over the past year. And the stock market is experiencing a flurry of stock-buying activity.

What do these events mean?

In general, they have been widely perceived as indications that another age of prosperity has begun. According to traditional economists, industry, consumer, capitalist and worker can now start feeling that the recession is behind us. These economic indicators are held up as proof of the virtues of a tight monetary policy.

The truth, however, is much harder to swallow. In the U.S., there are 10 million unemployed, in Canada, over 1.5 million. Canadians fortunate enough to have jobs are being asked to tighten their belts to the 6% and 5% notch, or to accept temporary layoffs in order to save jobs.

Despite the drop in interest rates and inflation, rents are still increasing, and housing and credit are no easier to get. The new low interest rates apply not to the average person, but to the banks'



best customers, namely big businessmen.

The reason why interest rates have gone down is not because a certain economic strategy has succeeded, but because the strategy has failed. The American government originally decided to raise interest rates as a way of fighting inflation. The idea was that if fewer people borrowed money, there would be less money floating around to push up the inflation rate.

It's ironic that largely because the Americans increased their military spending, they ended up increasing their overall budget deficit and maintaining the excess amount of money in circulation. Their recent lowering of the interest rate is in effect an admission that their monetary policy had failed. Shortly after American interest rates fell, Canadian interest rates followed suit, because our economy is intimately tied to American economy.

Reagan and Lalonde have been congratulating themselves in public for the decline in interest rates and inflation, and implying that the two economic indicators are directly related to each other.

In fact, inflation has come down mainly because of the widespread unemployment. Consumers don't have e-

nough money to buy, so there's less demand for goods. With less demand for goods, there's less of an upward push on prices.

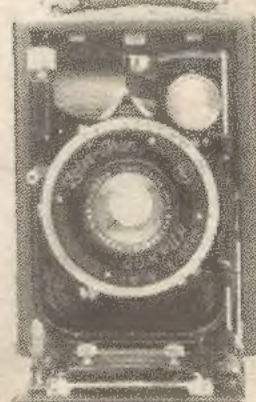
In any case, inflation itself is not the bogey, because wages usually rise with prices. The actual bogey is that although inflation is at 10 percent, workers are being asked to accept wage increases of five percent, which in real terms represents a wage cut.

In other words, the drop in interest rates and inflation are meaningless as far as the welfare of the average person is concerned.

Nor does the recent upturn of the stock market have any relevance to bread and butter issues. It merely represents short term investment that is likely to fluctuate and that is unlikely to provide jobs. So Canadians shouldn't be fooled by the economic indicators often cited by self-congratulatory politicians, because, regardless of what they say, we are still mired in a deep recession.

David Smiley
PHOTOGRAPHER

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GUARDIAN ANGELS



The Guardian Angels are a New York-based volunteer organization which patrols city streets to prevent crime and violence. When they came to Toronto last summer to start a local chapter, they met with a hostile reception from police, city hall and civilians. (Toronto police used a little-known bylaw to prevent Angels leader Lisa Sliwa from recruiting outside city hall.)

Clarion staffer Jeffrey Ross recently spoke to Sliwa in Toronto.

The Clarion invites response to this article.

How long have you been involved with the Guardian Angels?

I've been involved since the fall of 1979. A group called the Magnificent 13 started on February 13, 1979 and that group evolved in the fall into the Guardian Angels. That's when women were first accepted into the group.

What sort of background do you come from?

I come from a very secure middle-class background. My father was an engineer and my mother was a registered nurse. Both of my parents grew up in New York City. I was raised in a suburb of Chicago that was so safe we never locked the doors.

So it was in an environment of very old fashioned values, very strict and very disciplined household that I grew up. But also with the attitude that if you have anything to give, you give it to people.

So when I moved back to New York after college my parents and my grandmother were saying to me, 'You can't move back there, you'll be killed in a month. The place is a mad-house, you know. You could be bleeding to death on

the street and nobody's going to even be bothered calling an ambulance.

What attracted you to the group?

Well, it's just the whole idea that it was non-political. It didn't require any commitment to any particular way of thinking. It was just something that I could do—it was very simple. I would start out doing it after work, you know, and on the weekends.

As the organization grew, and it did very rapidly, there were more and more opportunities for me to do things within the group. I assumed more and more leadership, and what I liked about it was just that I was able to do something for somebody else in an organized fashion that was of minimal danger to me and it was something I believed in without having to give up my own individuality.

What is the role of women in the organization?

It's the same role as the men. The women go through the exact same physical training. Going through the program a woman is at a little bit of a disadvantage, because in our society women generally do not have the same physical contacts as the average man has when he grows up, so women are more intimidated physically. I think that's one of the reasons why women are so often and so easily the victims of crime.

Once they graduate the women who do make it through the program are often better Guardian Angels than the men because they're able to turn the other cheek more easily. They don't have a macho ethic—they're much more likely to be able to talk their way out of a situation—to calm people down—that's

Lisa Sliwa, sporting the distinctive red beret is surrounded by new Toronto recruits. (Photo: Dave Smiley)

their first natural instinct.

In many of the chapters, the bulk of the leadership responsibility is carried by women, and when they do get responsibility they don't go on ego trips as readily as their male counterparts do.

What sort of selection process do you have?

Well, people have the impression that to join the Guardian Angels, you come in, you say you want to be a Guardian Angel, we go 'great, here's the beret, here's the T-shirt', and you're out on the streets tomorrow. But to sign up you have to fill out an application form that is as complicated as any job application. We ask you for your work references, your school references and three personal recommendations. We check and we double-check those references.

You're given two personal interviews. The main thing we're looking for is why you want to become a Guardian Angel. But the real screening process is time, and the emphasis on the training—on working together as a group. If we have somebody who wants to be some sort of reincarnation of Bruce Lee or Wonder Woman they're not going to make it through the training.

That guy who's forty years old struggling to keep up with the class, who's maybe fifteen pounds overweight but is trying, he stands just as good a chance as the twenty-five year old female who's in top physical condition—who can stretch like a pretzel and it looks like she's going to be a guaranteed member of the

Continued on page 8

From page 7

group. So it's not body beautiful—it's not who's got the greatest physical force.

It's based on people working together as a group.

How can you discipline the members besides kicking them out?

Well that's basically the only discipline there is. If there's a personality conflict, it's the responsibility of the leadership to work it out.

Our rules and regulations are very simple: do not argue with police, no smoking on patrol, no weapons, no drugs. If you show up for patrol and you've got a joint on you or knife—goodbye, you're out of the group, no questions asked, because from day one of training each candidate knows what the deal is.

I don't care if you had a bad day at work. You shouldn't have shown up for patrol if you had those kinds of problems and if you're going to create problems with other people.

Many people have the fear in their minds: well the Guardian Angels—what's preventing them from turning into some reincarnation of a Hitler Youth Movement with brown shirts and jack-boots? The answer is that no group is under more screening today from the police and from public officials than the Guardian Angels.

Believe me, we cannot afford to have a rotten apple in our bunch, let alone a bruised one. If there was a Guardian Angel today in Cleveland who ended up breaking somebody's arm, you would hear about it in Toronto and throughout the States. Which was not the case in the 30's in Germany with the fascist movements because there, you could have a bad reputation in one town and start totally from scratch in another. It wasn't until two years later that people found out that these people were actually doing very, very bad things.

We're not 'vigilantes' and there are no facts to even sustain that label that was slapped onto us by Mayor Koch of New York City when we first got started. How can we be a vigilante group if, in the course of three-and-a-half years of patrols without weapons, with no special authority other than that which every citizen has, we never even so much as put a black and blue mark on any of the people that we've arrested?

How is the organization maintained? How are decisions made?

Well, there are two national leaders, Curtis Sliwa and myself. We run the

“Many people fear some reincarnation of a Hitler Youth”

groups throughout the States and Canada. We are the ones that get the groups started, get the concept going, but then it's up to the local leadership.

Every city has its own chapter leader, under that leader are the various patrol leaders who have the responsibility of maintaining order in the group and making those split-second decisions when they have to. Each chapter is more or less autonomous on a day-to-day basis.

Curtis and I will come in when there is some sort of a problem that they cannot seem to solve themselves—when they need expertise.

Are these leadership positions elected?

No. If we had it done by an elected type of a thing it would be a popularity contest, and it's not Mr. or Miss Smiley or Popularity who usually makes the best leader.

The best leader has to be able to make decisions that sometimes are unpopular but are the right thing to do in the best interest of the group as a whole. The chapter leaders are appointed by us, but naturally we are not going to pick a leader who everybody in the chapter is going to rebel against. It's somebody they are going to have to respect—they may not like it—it may not be the most obvious choice, but it's someone we feel is the most capable.

Some people say that yours is a bandaid solution to control of crime.

We've never said we have a complete solution to crime, but at least it's a start. It's showing those kids who only see negative role models, that it is a positive thing to help the community—it's cool to help other people out, it's the right thing to do.

They see people like John McEnroe, Wimbledon tennis champ, winning hundreds of thousands of dollars having a total temper tantrum because his limousine is 15 minutes late and we're supposed to feel sorry for the jerk. And the kids see on T.V. the Watergate 'heroes', Watergate culprits who have now be-

come heroes making millions of dollars.

They see drug dealers on the street, pimps, pushers, and they get the message that crime pays. It's something that's reinforced by every part of our culture, and the Guardian Angels actually go against the grain of the current values because we say, 'don't ask what other people can do for you, but look around and see if there's anything that you can do to help yourself.'

What causes crime?

We tend to think people are stealing because they want a loaf of bread for their sick mother, but most of the crime is caused by punks who want a feeling of power, want something and they want it now. They want things without working for them, and they're just going to take it when they see somebody that is an easy victim.

I mean, in the depression when there was a much greater poverty, when there was much greater suffering, when there was not the government aid that there is today, why wasn't there a crime problem?

It's because people who would steal then knew if they took one apple off the grocer's stand they were going to have five people grabbing their arms, stopping them and telling them that it's the wrong thing to do.

Today in Canada you can be a rape victim and go into one of the hospitals and they're not even going to see you and treat you. I mean imagine the insensitivity of that. Or your could be a woman screaming, being dragged into the woods in broad daylight—people will stand around watching and say 'hey that woman is being abducted' and not do anything, not even call the police.

Do you think it's because of our political system? Do you think the crime rate would be different if society were more socialistic or communistic?

Well, I don't know about the crime rate. People go into those countries and they say, 'well there's no crime here', but I don't see anybody breaking their neck

to get into the Soviet Union. I don't see anybody risking their life to fly into Cuba.

It's not a question of the political system, because politicians are not going to do anything except look out for themselves and their friends anyway. It's up to the people, and people can be doing much, much more instead of believing the lies that the police department tells them—'don't get involved, don't do anything, don't help out, don't fight back'.

Are the Guardian Angels protecting people or property?

We are protecting people and property. We're not patrolling 18-hole golf courses. We're not patrolling mansions. If somebody's stealing your purse, your wallet, your personal property, we're going to get involved the same as if they were beating you up. So it's a question of protecting a person's personal rights as well as their property because that's something a lot of people work very hard for today.

Do you see the Guardian Angels as a political organization?

Absolutely not. We have one motto in the group and that is: We don't care who you voted for in the last election. Whether or not you were even registered to vote. We don't care what church, synagogue, house of worship you went to, and the last thing we want to hear about is who you slept with the night before. When you show up for patrol you are a Guardian Angel, that's it. When you're off patrol, your personal life is your own business.

What happened with that group that organized a protest against the Windsor chapter of the Guardian Angels?

They were basically just nut jobs who did not even look at the facts of what we do. It was a group claiming we were, you know, part of a spread of McDonalds and Kentucky Fried Chicken into Canada; that Ronald Reagan and David Rockefeller were behind us, which is just laughable. Then by some twisted contortion of the mind which I can't understand, they suggest that the Guardian Angels are an extension of the police department. If anyone's been a victim of police harassment, it's been the Guardian Angels.

How would you compare your reception in Toronto to the rest of the cities that you have tried to start chapters?

Well, I would say Toronto ranks with the worst. I have never, in organizing in 41 other cities, had the harassment so early in the game as I did in Toronto. The degree that they went to harass



Sliwa urges new recruits to be on time. (Photo: Dave Smiley)

me—charging me with soliciting, arresting me for trespassing—it just shows me how totally paranoid these people really are about the Guardian Angels.

What causes the animosity between the Guardian Angels and the Toronto Police Department?

We are always prepared to cooperate, and I hope a day will come when we will be able to cooperate with the police department.

I couldn't believe the animosity of the young people in Toronto towards the police. They call them 'pigs', they call them 'bacon', and here's why: I see kids who are top-notch students in school, holding down part-time jobs, saving money for college—not exactly what you call punks or trouble makers—who have stories of being pulled over by the police, being harassed by them, being searched on the spot for no reason at all.

What are our cops really doing besides harassing us? Besides giving us parking tickets? Why aren't they dealing with the crime? Why aren't they out there on the streets?

They haven't even solved the crimes that've been committed against women this past summer—they haven't even come up with any leads. So what the hell are they doing besides hanging out in donut shops, harassing female joggers and trying to get their telephone numbers?

They're not doing anything except driving around in their patrol cars with their windows up, acting like they're dealing with crime and bullying people around.

Did you have a chance to talk personally with Mayor Eggleton or for that matter (Police Chief) Ackroyd?

Well Eggleton had promised on national television to have a meeting with us, and when we showed up for the meeting—which had been arranged by letter well in advance—we were met, not by Eggleton who had ducked out the door, but by two of his assistants—one of whom was so drunk he hardly even knew who we were. They were totally unprepared for the meeting. It was completely unproductive and it was a total joke.

The next day the police chief did the very same thing. I had talked with him personally on the telephone, and when it came time for the meeting his public relations man was there and the chief was nowhere to be found. They did not want to deal with us and they wanted to pretend that the Guardian Angels, like crime in Toronto, was just a figment of people's imaginations.

But we're here to stay, not because I'm committed to getting the group started, but because the people in the city want the Guardian Angels.

How has the public in Toronto reacted to you?

The public is just phenomenal. Reporters had a heart attack when I produced the letters—some of the letters that had been written to us from the people in Toronto.

They really wrote to you? They really wanted to have you come? I said 'Sure, do you think we just threw a red dart onto the map of Canada and said that's where we're going next?' We came here because of the invitations of people who wanted the Guardian Angels.

Martin and Cathy MacNamere who own the Twin Dragons Kung-Fu Club said 'You can come here, we have a spare office, we have an extra telephone, you can train our members.' They are doing this totally free of charge. That's typical of the type of support we've had from individuals here.

How many members do you have so far in Toronto?

Well, about 160 people completed applications. After the screening process and the first two weeks of the physical training there were about 75.

What areas will the Guardian Angels be patrolling?

We haven't set the actual areas we're going to be patrolling in Toronto. There are some obvious choices, but we won't decide until the time of graduation which will be in January.

How would you describe the typical Guardian Angel recruit in Toronto?

There is no typical person—you've got males, you've got females—we have a cross section of the community. Practically every ethnic and racial group in the city is represented in the people that have applied to us.

You can't say, well look at the typical Guardian Angel, green hair and purple skin and this is what they're all going to look like. One of the reasons we're able to be effective is that we are a reflection of the community itself. So people look at the Guardian Angels, they see young men and women very much like themselves and somebody they can relate to.

Mayor Eggleton has said the Guardian Angels know nothing about the Canadian constitution, and he doesn't like importing people from New York City to Toronto because they don't know how to deal with the problems in Toronto.

If Eggleton had bothered to live up to his word and to meet with us, he would know that the people that will be patrolling in Toronto are not going to be Americans. We didn't take a group of New Yorkers to the last subway stop in the Bronx and then put them in a troop carrier and send them up to Canada.

What we did was bring in an idea that people should be helping each other out—that it's the right thing to do. And the people that are going to be in the streets are young men and women of Toronto.

The legal training here is not going to be given by some American lawyer flying in from New York; it's going to be a local Toronto lawyer well versed in the Canadian constitution and the Canadian criminal code. So these Angels will probably know more about the Canadian constitution than the average police officer.

Would you say Eggleton's reaction to your organization is basically paranoia?

Definitely, and it's a typical politician's reaction. He can't control us, he can't buy us, we don't owe him any favours and he takes it as a slap in the face. He's like a big cry-baby in his airconditioned office with his bodyguards.

Most politicians today do not have the respect of the people. People look upon them as a necessary evil and Eggleton is just like all the rest.

It's interesting that people in Toronto feel as paranoid or even more paranoid about crime, street crime, as a lot of people in say Boston or New York—but the incidence is not as great.

It doesn't matter, the fear is there and that's what drives. It's the fear that drives people off the streets, not the actual crime.

I think a lot of people react to the Guardian Angels emotionally, either very strongly or negatively and with a lot of suspicion, and it's just a problem that information is not available. You need the opportunity in Toronto to have public forums where people could come to hear a presentation about the group and have their questions answered. This is something that we have done in many other cities.

The real test of the Guardian Angels is going to be over time, after you actually see them on patrol and realize that they are Canadian people—Toronto residents—and that they're out there to help you, not hurt you, and that you have much more to fear from the police department.

Well I'm pleased with this interview. Is there anything you don't want me to print?

No—it's an open book.

Recruits practise self-defense in a frontal attack. (Photo: Dave Smiley)

“Reporters had a heart attack when I produced (positive) letters from the people of Toronto”



strikes & lockouts

The following is a list of current strikes in the Toronto area. By informing our readers of the issues and dispute locations, we hope to encourage trade union solidarity.

Whether it is a mass picket to prevent strike breaking, or a few turns on the picket line before or after work, your physical and moral support can make a difference.

As far as we know, there is no complete list of strikes available. Please help us compile this column by sending information or calling us about any strike or lockout you know of in the Toronto area. Send information to 73 Bathurst St., Toronto M5V 2P6 or phone 363-4404.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

Compositor Associates

Members of the **Typographical Union** (Toronto) local 91 were locked out by their employer on October 28. The major issue is job classifications.

Pickers say the company wants to start new employees at a lower rate and set up new job classifications. "Compositor wants to do this because they want to bring in extra help for 65 per cent of what we are getting," said one picketer.

Those locked out include typesetters, paste-up people, layout artists and camera operators. Major customers of Compositor are K-Mart, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and Canadian Tire. Picketing is at 318 Richmond St., Toronto.

Mini-Skools

The 65 members of **Ontario Public Service Employees' Union** (OPSEU) local 588 went on strike October 8 against Mini-Skools, a branch of Kinder Care Learning Cen-

tres Inc., at three locations. The major issue is money.

Current starting wages are \$4.03 an hour for room supervisors, \$3.68 an hour for assistant room supervisors, and \$4.21 an hour for cooks. The company is offering \$4.85, \$4.29 and \$4.92 respectively. The union is asking for \$6.05, \$5.52 and \$6.42.

Katie Fitzrandolph, OPSEU public relations officer, said "The present focus of the strike is that Mini-Skools is trying to keep its Mississauga day care centre open by scab labour being supplied from its Hamilton operation."

The union, on the other hand, is providing alternate daycare, so that none of the parents would be inconvenienced by the strike.

"Mini-Skools are very anti-union, have a big South mentality, and are based in Montgomery, Alabama with over 700 profit-making daycare centres throughout the U.S. and Canada," said Fitzrandolph.

The union is picketing at Tuxedo Court, Scarborough, Cawthra Rd., Mississauga, and also in Hamilton.

Merlon Plastics Ltd.

Members of **United Steelworkers of America** local 5264 went on strike October 3 against Merlon Plastics. At issue is their first contract.

Existing wages range from \$4 to \$4.50 an hour for women and \$4 to \$7 an hour for men.

John Fitzpatrick, Toronto area co-ordinator for the Steelworkers said, "The company is another Irwin Toy and has so far made no wage offer to the union." (Irwin Toy workers, mostly immigrant women, fought a protracted battle last year for a first contract and gained it with the support of the labour community.)

Three picketers were arrested on October 18 after the company contacted a Justice of the Peace to make out warrants for their arrest. They were charged with forcible confinement.

"These are trumped up charges," Fitzpatrick said. "All they were doing was standing in front of a car. I don't see how a Justice of the Peace could have seen forcible confinement in this act, but evidently, one did."

Seally Eastern (Upholstery Division)

A strike by members of the **Canadian Union of Industrial Employees** against Seally Eastern ended only two weeks after it began on October 13. The major issue was money.

Peter Dorfman, the union's president, said "The settlement was only two per cent over what workers had last year." Base wage rates range from \$5.68 to \$7.13 an hour.

Consumers' Gas

The 665 members of the **Energy and Chemical Workers Union** local 001 went on strike November 3 against Consumers' Gas.

Issues include job security, contracting out, job classifications, wage adjustments and benefits.

The company has so far offered a nine and five per cent increase over a 20-month contract. The union membership rejected this on October 30 with a 79 per cent majority.

"They had no desire to strike in these times," said Brian Hayes, spokesperson for the union. "But they were forced into it by the company. The union has made every effort, right up to the strike deadline to resolve the issue, but the company is not interested in coming to an agreement."

You can contact the union for picket locations at 496-1536.

Domtar Incorporated

Members of the **Canadian Paperworkers Union** are in the fourth month of their strike against Domtar. Negotiations resumed October 25, but according to union representative Gary Bucella, "The company was there but certainly not willing to bargain. They walked away from the table because they felt that their last offer was sufficient. They made it clear it was their final position."

The company's last offer of ten per cent, nine per cent and seven per cent in a three-year contract was rejected on October 29 by 80 per cent of the membership at one of Domtar's Toronto plants.

The union wants 12 per cent and ten per cent in a two-year contract, giving them parity with the box industry. Picketing continues at the Toronto-Domtar plants in Etobicoke and at Keele St. and Highway 7.

J.T. Hepburn Ltd.

The strike by **United Steelworkers of America** local 3335 is in its sixth month. The two remaining issues, re-instatement of a member fired after a picket incident and seniority rights for the 160 workers laid off during the strike have yet to be resolved.

Both sides met, however, on November 2 to deal with the outstanding issues.

Picket locations are Hepburn's two plants, at the corner of St. Clair West and Old Weston Road, and at 7946 Tobraun Road in Malton.

Motor Transport Industrial Relations Bureau

The 3,000 members of **Teamsters** local 938 continues to strike against 12 companies for which the bureau negotiates. The strike is in its second month.

The bureau has placed ads in Toronto's mainstream newspapers saying the strike is based on "irresponsible demands by the Teamsters Union." The ad says the company's wage costs would increase by 26 per cent over the proposed three-year contract if they were to give striking workers the increase they want.

Striking workers would get an increase of 65 cents and 60 cents an hour if they were to accept the six and five contract proposed by the company.

Picketing continues at 150 Commissioner's Rd.



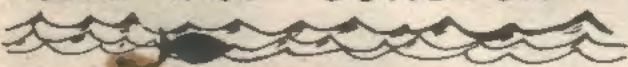
"Obviously the company and its lawyers are intent on breaking the strike. After all, the three arrested were the ring-leaders of the strike. Our main concern now is to get these people back on the picket line and to get the phony charges dropped."

A support picket of about 45 people took place November 1. Picketing is at 1440 Whitehorse, North York.

Typographical members locked out in the cold.
(Photo: Todd Harris)

Asked why the union accepted the agreement, Dorfman said, "The employer had threatened to close the plant down and to have scabs coming in. This situation broke the people's willingness to continue their strike."

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18,000 say yes - Refuse the Cruise

On October 30, 18,000 of us converged in Ottawa to protest the development and testing of the Cruise Missile in Canada.

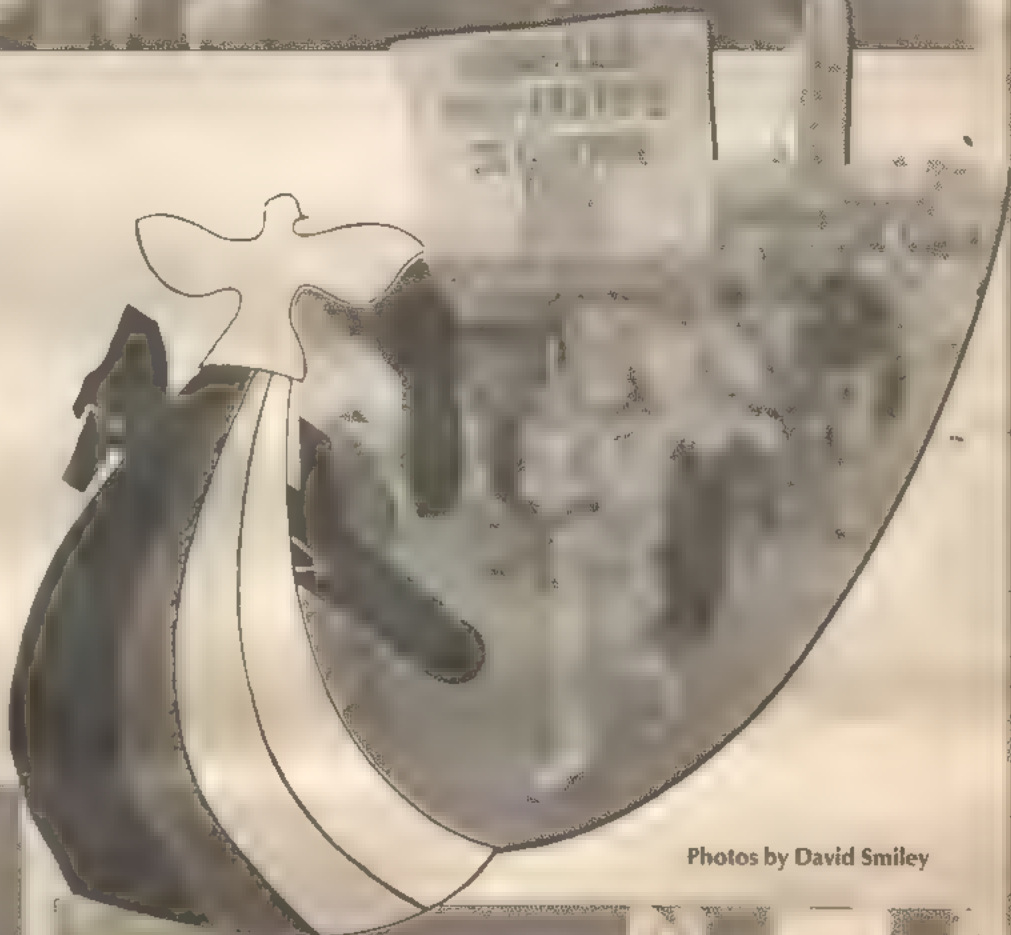
From New York, Ontario and Quebec; we came and marched through Ottawa, past the Parliament Buildings, past the Canadian office of Litton Industries and into Major McKenzie Park.

Many brought photographs of their loved ones and plastered them over a full-sized illustration of the Cruise Missile, as a symbol of human priorities. This missile is a first-strike weapon that can trigger total nuclear destruction.

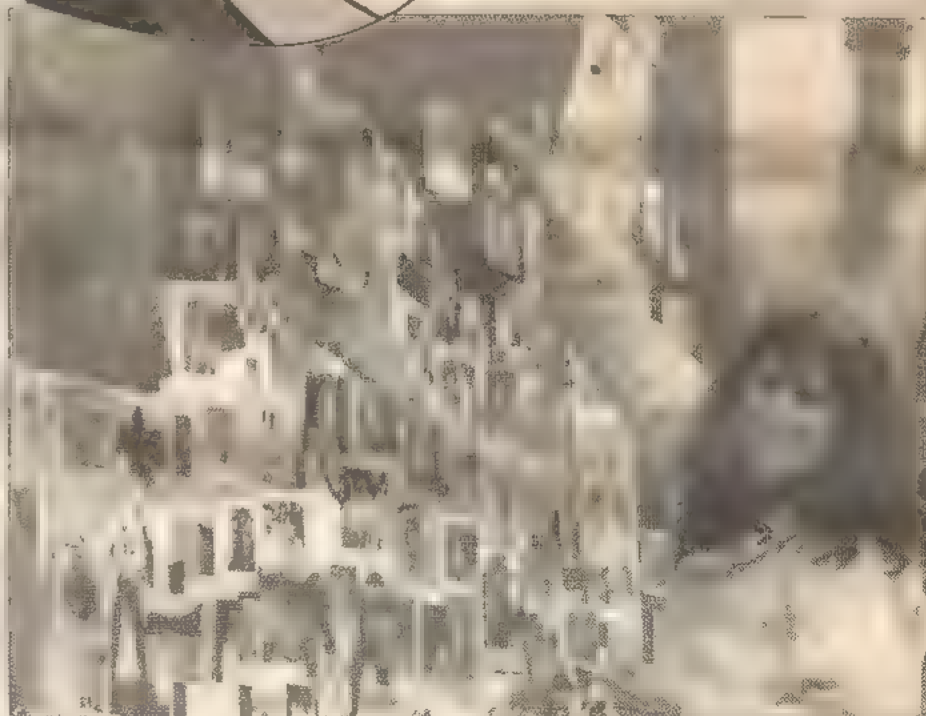
Thousands signed a model of the missile to petition the government for a halt to its involvement in the arms race. We heard arguments for disarmament and we discussed ways to convince and politicize those who are apathetic.

The weekend events — the march, the rally, the dance and the workshops — refuelled us in our struggle for peace.

The next step is Litton Industries in Toronto on November 11. Be there for the fireworks as protesters occupy the plant.



Photos by David Smiley



Cops blew it?!

The bomb that exploded at Litton Systems in Rexdale on October 14 may have been set off by police radios.

The blast injured seven and caused extensive damage to the plant, where the "brain" of the cruise missile is manufactured.

According to a November 4 *Globe and Mail* story by Jock Ferguson, Constable Clayton Mitchell of the police department bomb squad said that in the heat of the moment, the police who first responded to the bomb threat may not have been aware that radio use in the immediate vicinity of the bomb should

have been prohibited.

Direct Action, the group claiming responsibility for the bombing said in a communique that the bomb "exploded 12 minutes before it was supposed to, assuming that it went off at 11:31 as stated in the media. The bomb was set to go off at 11:43 p.m."

David Holmes of the FBI's bomb data centre in Washington, D.C. said "it was absolutely certain that police (or company) radio transmitters could have triggered the bomb."

He also said that he knew of many instances in the United States "where police radios set off bombs."

Communique...

The Communique that the Clarion received from Direct Action on October 20 came in two distinct parts. In the first three pages, the group apologized for the injuries caused by the Litton bombing. The last six pages were a statement of principles. The following is the unedited text of the communique in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE OCTOBER 14 LITTON BOMBING

We claim responsibility for the bombing of a Litton Systems of Canada Ltd. industrial plant in Toronto, Ontario where the guidance system for the Cruise Missile nuclear weapons is being produced.

We sincerely regret that any injuries occurred as a result of this action. We never intended any harm to come to anyone — especially the workers at Litton — but instead, we took great care in preparing what we seriously assumed were adequate precautions to insure the safety of all people in the area. Unfortunately, this did not turn out to be the case.

We do not regret, however, our decision to attempt to sabotage the production of the Cruise Missile's guidance "brain". We only claim in all honesty that this action was never meant to be an act of terrorism. We were not trying to threaten or kill the workers or executives of Litton Systems. We were attempting to destroy part of an industrial facility that produces machinery for mass murder. We wanted to blow up as much of that technology of death as possible.

Accidents happen; no systems or people are infallible. For us, however, this fact of life in no way excuses us for the mistakes that we made which contributed to causing injury in this action. We only pose these simple questions to put this tragedy into proper perspective. How many hundreds of times have entire populations been only minutes from annihilation due to nuclear war computer systems' malfunctions? How many thousands will suffer from cancer-related diseases because of breakdowns in nuclear power plants? How many thousands are maimed and killed every year in industrial accidents? And isn't it a fact that millions of people starve to death annually because so much money and human effort is put into systems of war rather than developing the means to feed the people of the world?

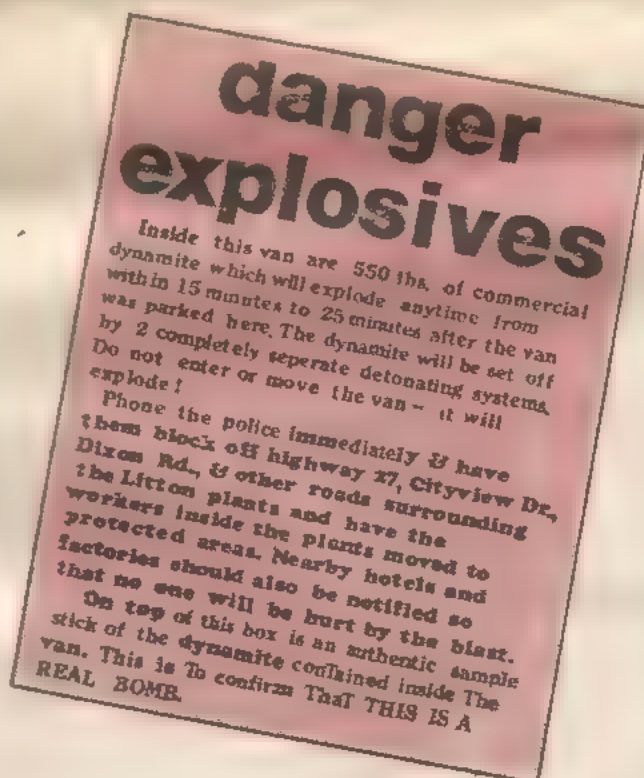
Although we still firmly believe that it is right to attack the technologies of death, we identify our mistakes in this action as the following:

1) The bomb exploded 12 minutes before it was supposed to, assuming that it did detonate at 11:31 p.m. as stated in the media. The bomb was set to go off at 11:43 p.m. If it had exploded at this time, we feel that it was reasonable to have assumed that the Litton plant and the surrounding area would have been safely secured. It is a mystery to us why it exploded early, as we had checked and double-checked the accuracy of the timing system many times.

2) The warning call was not repeated. The van was left on the lawn in front of the Litton building at 11:17 p.m. We telephoned a warning to Litton Security just one minute after the van was parked. This was to ensure a quick reaction by authorities, even though we felt certain that the van would have been seen as it was being driven across the lawn and parked. The van was parked 100 meters directly in front of an exposed glass-walled security guard's booth. In fact, the driver of the van could see 3 guards in the booth at all times during the approach and, as a result, knew that the van had not been noticed. Unfortunately, the Litton guard did not completely understand the instructions of the telephone warning. When he asked that the instructions be repeated, he was only told to go out front and look at the van. We see now that the telephoned warning should have been carefully repeated. However, if the warning had been understood, and even the police said it was "meticulous", then the authorities

would have had approximately 25 minutes to clear the plant, the area, and the surrounding roads — if the bomb had detonated on time. This was certainly a reasonable length of time to have left the authorities to evacuate the plant and secure the area. Even though the bomb went off early, it seems obvious that even 13 minutes was enough time for the plant to have been safely emptied had the instructions been understood.

3) We made errors in judgement about the "orange box" which was left in front of the van. This box was meant to be a back-up warning system to the telephone warning — again to help authorities understand the situation and ensure prompt and knowledgeable action on their part. The box was painted fluorescent orange so it could be easily seen and taped to all four sides of it was a sheet of paper with information and instructions. On top of the box was taped a stick of unarmed dynamite. We felt certain that the Litton guards, either by seeing the van being parked or by being alerted to it by the telephone warning, would quickly come upon the box — thus having written information in their possession to guide them. Unfortunately, we wrote "Danger Explosives" on top of the sheets of instructions. As well, it was not a good idea to leave an unarmed stick of dynamite visible on top of the box. Although these two things were done to prove that this was a real bombing, they actually frightened the Litton guards and police away from the box so that the instructions were never read. Because we left evidence of real explosives, and because the instructions contained the information that there were 550 pounds of explosives inside the van, we assumed that the authorities would have undertaken a massive emergency response and evacuation. This is what we were hoping would happen to make sure that no one was hurt. It was specifically stated in the telephone warning that the box contained important instructions and that the dynamite attached to it was harmless. In both the written instructions and the telephone warning, we stated that the van would explode in approximately 15-25 minutes. We said this to insure that everyone, including bomb squad members, would clear away from the van well before it exploded.



4) We were mistaken in believing that the Litton guards and police would be on top of things. The image of cops and guards as "super heroes" caused us to believe that they would have security and safety matters underway very quickly. This obviously did not turn out to be what happened. The Litton guards did not observe the van being parked even though it occurred essentially right before their eyes. A Litton guard did not understand the phone warning even though it was given clearly. It seems that the Litton guards did little or nothing to evacuate the

workers until after the police arrived. As the workers have said, they were only told to leave the building seconds before the explosion. The police took a very long time to arrive after they were alerted — approximately 10 minutes — and even then they only sent one car at first to investigate. Finally, neither the police, but especially Litton security, even took a close look at the orange box. We did not expect this kind of slow and indecisive response from the authorities.

We are very disturbed and saddened that injuries occurred as a result of this action. We have gone over what went wrong time and time again. Most significantly, the bomb exploded 12 minutes too early. But nevertheless, we feel we must strongly criticize the Litton security guards for the way in which they "handled" this incident. We know that there were at least 3 guards in the security booth when the van was parked and when the phone warning occurred. We feel it is undeniable that all injury to the workers could have been avoided if the guards had promptly evacuated the Litton plant, as they obviously should have. Although we had no knowledge of the previous false bomb threats (in fact, we oppose the use of fake bomb threats precisely because they do cause the authorities to be sceptical of the authenticity of real bomb attacks), we put effort into making sure that the authorities would quickly understand that this threat was real. It is not as if we said that a pipe-bomb was hidden somewhere within the entire Litton complex, so evacuate everything. We informed Litton security of where the van and box were. They were both completely visible to the guards simply by looking straight out through their booth's window, and the fact that they were there at all obviously indicated that something was definitely amiss. We would like to know why a Litton guard went running into the plant to evacuate the workers only seconds before the explosion — instead of at least 10 minutes earlier? And we would like to know why the two other Litton guards were standing around on the front lawn, instead of informing workers in the other plants? As well, it is irresponsible of Litton to have never informed the workers of past bomb threats, and to not have a loud-speaker system combined with evacuation plans so that workers could be quickly moved to safety in the event of any danger, be it a bombing or otherwise.

The position where the van was parked was chosen for two reasons. One, so that it could be easily and quickly seen from the guard's booth. It would have been much less conspicuous, and therefore far less risky for the driver of the van, if it had been parked in front of the other two Litton buildings, as neither of these are within direct view of the guard's booth. Secondly, the van was parked in a corner of the building in order that the two walls of this corner would prevent debris from being cast in a southerly or south-westerly direction where the two nearby hotels are located. This position was the only such corner at the front of the three Litton buildings. Again it was at the risk being apprehended on the spot that we chose to park the van in a location which provided the least risk to public safety.

We have written the above not to redeem ourselves, as we did commit inexcusable errors, but simply as an explanation of our motives and intentions for those people who may feel threatened that there are crazed terrorists on the loose against the Canadian people. Again, we repeat, that we never intended any harm to come to anyone through this action. Instead, we took great care in preparing what we seriously assumed were adequate precautions to insure the safety of all people in the area. Understand and remember, the terrorists are those who have set the world on the brink of nuclear war, not those who are fighting this insanity and inhuman madness!

Finally, we wish to state that in no way was this bombing the work of the Cruise Missile Conversion Project, or any other public peace movement organization in Toronto.

Direct Action
October 17, 1982

direct action

We claim responsibility for the bombing of a Litton Systems of Canada Ltd. industrial plant in Toronto, Ontario where the guidance system for the Cruise Missile nuclear weapons are being built.

There is every reason imaginable to tear down the systems and makers of nuclear war: for the survival of all life on Earth, for all people's hopes and visions, for the possibilities of a liveable future. We dedicate this action to the spirit of the people, which if awakened, will overcome the threats to our survival.

Nuclear war is beyond question the ultimate expression of the negative characteristics of Western Civilization. Its roots lie deep within centuries of patriarchy, racism, imperialism, class domination and all other forms of violence and oppression that have scarred human history. As well, nuclear war expresses, in the most horrendous way, the general trend of modern technological civilization towards extinction — either by war or ecological destruction. It points out, with terrorizing finality, that unless people can stop the men that dominate societies around the world — the men who use science and technology for war and power and profit — then the intricate natural world as we know it will cease to exist.

The insanity of nuclear war, and the continuing development of the weapons for nuclear war, stands as a horror for all to see. In the industrialized world more resources, scientists and engineers are engaged in creating the armies and weapons systems for nuclear war than for any other single pursuit. Three to ten new bombs are added daily to the arsenals of global annihilation and over \$300 billion is spent every year increasing and upgrading an overkill stockpile of more than 55,000 nuclear weapons. In the U.S., Reagan has asked for a 31% increase in the Pentagon's present \$1.7 trillion five-year budget and has also announced a new \$1.5 trillion arms program. Who can doubt that the dictators and militarists in the Kremlin are far behind?

The terrorism of this relentless nuclear arms buildup, the nightmare of witnessing the Earth being transformed into a giant doomsday bomb, and the realization that things are out-of-control because those in power are greedy and violent madmen has shocked billions with fear and concern. Yet in the industrialized world, many of the same people who profess their abhorrence at the idea of nuclear conflict are nevertheless unthinkingly, and often willingly, participating in the actual processes which are bringing about global nuclear genocide. People of the Western and Eastern empires must wake up to the reality that it is the same governments and militaries that they support, the same ideology and rationalizations that they believe in, the same materialistic, technological and consumeristic lifestyles that they adhere to, and the same corporations or industries that they work for that are directly responsible for the ongoing nuclear insanity that they claim to reject.

We believe that people must actively fight the nuclear war systems in whatever forms they exist and wherever they exist. Although, in total, the nuclear militarization of the world is a vast and seemingly unfathomable and omnipotent network, it can be understood and effectively resisted when we recognize that it is designed, built and operated in thousands of separate facilities and industries spread throughout the world. By analysing the interests and institutions in our own regions that are contributing to the nuclear buildup we find the smaller component pieces of the nuclear network that are realistic targets for direct confrontation and sabotage. Our opposition to the insanity of nuclear war must be transformed into militant resistance and direct action on a local and regional basis. It is not enough to only theoretically oppose the idea of nuclear war. We must take responsibility for what is going on around us!

In Canada we must specifically fight against the production and testing of the

Cruise Missile. But more generally, and strategically, we must recognize that the Canadian State is committed to, and actively involved in, the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. and the rest of the capitalist Western Alliance. As one of the seven Western Summit nations and through its military alliances, the Canadian State is directly participating in the desperate and deadly drive by the Western Alliance (primarily spurred on by the U.S. ruling class) to re-assert capitalism's hegemony globally through the attainment of total nuclear superiority and first-strike capability. The new nuclear weapons systems, such as the Cruise and Pershing II Missiles, the Trident Submarines and the Neutron Bomb, are designed for offensive first-strike use, and are seen by the military strategists and leaders of the Western Alliance as a force to contain or defeat any threats to the security of capitalist interests or strategically important regions around the world — be it from the Soviet Union or liberation struggles in the Third World attempting to establish independent economies.

Canadian economic, foreign and military policy is not committed to peace or global justice, rather it is completely emersed within the genocidal nuclear strategy of the Western Alliance to wage nuclear war, if necessary, to maintain the multinational corporate economy throughout the world. Through membership in the NATO and NORAD nuclear military alliances, the Canadian State is fulfilling an active supporting role in maintaining and developing the nuclear fighting capacity of the Western military forces. Primarily, Canadian support systems for nuclear war involve communications devices which supply targetting information to U.S. nuclear weapons systems or detection of incoming attacks; as well as the deployment of nuclear missiles at Canadian Forces bases at Bagotville, Quebec, at Comox, B.C. and at Chatham, New Brunswick. The ongoing complicity of the Canadian State with nuclear warfare strategies was re-affirmed recently by renewed commitments to both NATO and NORAD, and by the government's support for NATO's nuclear modernization program.

Hand in hand with the government's military involvement in the nuclear operations of NATO and NORAD, Canadian capitalists are making profits from producing components for U.S. nuclear weapons systems. Current government policy places no restrictions on Canadian industrial involvement in the building of U.S. nuclear weapons. Litton is building the Cruise Missile's electronic guidance system; Hawker-Siddeley Canada Ltd. of Toronto is building launchers for the Lance Missiles designed to carry the Neutron Bomb; Vickers of Montreal is building the hull cylinder torpedo tubes for the Polaris, Poseidon and Trident nuclear submarines; Heeds International of Port Moody, B.C. built the cranes to load nuclear warheads into the Trident subs, and a Canadian plant is working on a component for the MX nuclear missile system.

Industries in Canada that produce nuclear weapons components are fully integrated with the military and nuclear policies of the U.S. through the U.S./Canada Defense Production Sharing Arrangements. These arrangements cover the production side of the NORAD agreements for a continental defense policy and set out the division of labour between Canada and the U.S. for weapons production. The federal government directly assists and subsidizes Canadian armament manufacturers through a myriad of programs designed to help these death merchants win U.S. Defense Department contracts available under the Production Sharing Arrangements. Through the Defense Industry Productivity Program, the federal government has given Litton \$26.4 million to subsidize production of the guidance system for the Cruise Missile. In addition, the government has given Litton a five year \$22.5 million interest free loan for the same purpose.

Giving financial aid for the manufacture of components for the Cruise Missile and the agreements to test the Cruise Missile in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan attests to the complete hypocrisy of Trudeau and the other government officials who proclaim that Canadian policy strives for suffocation of the nuclear arms race. In the grim light of reality, the "peace" pronouncements of Trudeau amount to nothing but enticing lies and illusions designed to con us into believing that the Canadian State is an ally in the struggle for disarmament, and therefore, a workable

vehicle in which to direct our energies.

We've got to realize the implications of the government's decisions and actual policy. We must come to see the Canadian State as an active enemy to be fought, and not as misguided humanists open to our enlightenment. Far from listening to the growing protest from the Canadian public to withdraw its involvement in nuclear war, the government has done just the opposite. It has boosted military spending, re-affirmed commitments to NATO and NORAD, publicly defended the U.S./NATO nuclear strategy, given free money to Litton to build part of the Cruise Missile, and agreed to let the Pentagon warmongers use Canadian territory for the testing of the Cruise Missile, as well as other newly developed U.S. weapons systems. Counting on these officials to solve our problems is ridiculous. Any belief in the "democracy" of the system to save us is simply a belief in the democracy of the lambs being led to the slaughter. We must stop our futile attempts at trying to transform the consciousness of the capitalist slime who make up the Canadian State and begin transforming ourselves and the strategies by which we operate. We will not survive if, in the final analysis, the success of our undertakings is determined by whether the nuclear enemy can be persuaded to change its sickening mind.

While we have no illusions that direct action, such as this one, can by themselves bring about the end of Canada's role as a resource based economic and military functionary of Western Imperialism, we do believe that militant direct actions are valid and necessary. Militant direct actions can have a constructive function both as a springboard to the kind of consciousness and organization that must be developed if we are to overcome the nuclear masters, and as an effective tool of resistance now. Whether they will or not depends on the integrity of the existing movement to develop the commitment and courage to carry the struggle beyond legality and the personal security and privilege of comfortable lifestyles still aspired to, and attainable, by middle-class dissidents in North America.

We believe that it is critical that the already radical sectors of the movement for liberation and nuclear sanity recognize that direct action and militant resistance can have positive effects now, can weaken the enemy now, and that this possibility to sabotage the enemy's undertakings compliments the movement's strategic long-term efforts to transform the consciousness of the people. We believe that, if undertaken seriously and well-supported throughout the existing movement, widely practiced militant resistance and sabotage will become effective in slowing down the clock of death and inspire the people to respond to the threats to our survival with urgency, vitality and clarity.

The global situation of nuclear holocaust and extreme ecological disaster is rapidly becoming reality. The new Western Alliance weapons systems for first-strike nuclear war are to be in place by 1983-86. This destabilizing, ever-encroaching reality should compel us all to move beyond protest and work hard to develop a movement with the collective means and ability to actually do something directly to stop the realization of the enemy's life-threatening madness. In the absence of widespread popular refusal to participate any longer in the war projects of the ruling class, we believe that militant direct actions must be used as an attempt to keep uncompleted, or at least slow-down, the programs and technologies which are bringing about our own destruction. For us, this is where the impetus to act lies.

Historically, those in power have always used warfare and repression in order to maintain control over other people's lives. And today the situation is not different. For the corporate owners and political rulers nuclear weapons are the ultimate tool in the repressive apparatus — the key to maintaining their power. This they will never voluntarily disarm or stand aside and watch their power be peacefully taken away. Instead, they will use whatever weapons are necessary to battle those who are threatening their rule. We are certain that only through revolt — not referendums or protest alone — can we stop the powercrazed from launching their W.W. III. It is with an eye towards the generalized development of an actively militant resistance movement that we have undertaken this action.

between the lines

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HOLLY NEAR:

"We need to find ways to bring all of the people together, even though we can't all get along on all the issues."

Music

Near is probably best known for her involvement in the disarmament movement. While in Toronto she did a workshop on disarmament and coalition politics. Although aware of the drawbacks of coalition work, she sees it as a necessary move to counteract and fight the growing "nuclear mentality."

"Because it's attached to nuclear capabilities, the ability for that elite group of people to take the whole world and parts of the universe with them is greater. We need to find ways to bring all of the people together, even though we can't all get along on all the issues, to find some common ground on which to face this monumental enemy."

She was excited and challenged by the recent demonstrations in New York (June) and Europe (Brussels, September). At the same time she was critical of the "information keeping" which occurred on the part of the mainstream press on both continents.

"There was an 'Artists for Disarmament' event in Brussels with 200,000 people and I haven't run into anyone in the Western continents who heard about it, and they (Europeans) didn't hear much about New York either. There's a conspiracy, a keeping of information."

"People are going to get all excited about going beyond their governmental relationships They have turned over power to governments to solve these problems and they realize they can't, so now people are going to start talking to each other and solving these problems independent of incompetents."

"I also find it incredibly treacherous, working with people who now have to be very clear with each other because assumptions can no longer be made, you can't tell by looking what somebody believes in."

"Near, more relaxed now with her own politics, a culmination of ten years of integration and focus, is also hopeful about the future. She believes strongly in songwriting and risk-taking as ways of getting and keeping that future."

"Artists need to be willing to take risks and expose themselves to all kinds of ideas so that they can continue to write the music that reflects the state of mind — and that state of mind is always changing. Artists can preserve the past and teach history as it really was, not as it's being taught by dominant culture."

"I believe in the magic of theatre, people are very affected by theatre and there's a lot of theatre and magic in this. I think the benefits of having magic in our lives are greater than the drawbacks."

"My process has always been to learn about things and then integrate it, and learn and integrate, and learn and integrate." As a result, she speaks of the need to expand the lesbian community.

"A lesbian or a politic that specifically just works within the lesbian community doesn't really serve the needs of all the progressive lesbians. A consciousness about that has created a need for there to be an expansion of the lesbian community out into the world", which would deal with issues of racism, sexism and imperialism. Near does this by writing and singing songs about international struggles and race, in addition to the songs which deal with the details of everyday life.

She disdains songs about love in the traditional sense — of dependence, of crushing blows dealt by rejection and of endless weeping at the end of the affair. Her own love songs speak to the strength and growth which can come from loving someone and to the possibilities for being able to separate without disintegrating.

*Doesn't always mean agreement
It doesn't ever mean the same
The safety of this journey
Depends on unity.*

(Unity, *Speed of Light*, 1982)

by Marg Anne Morrison

Watching and listening to Holly Near on stage, you get the feeling you are visiting a good friend — unpretentious, personal and very much at ease in her surroundings. Thus, at Convocation Hall on October 15, Holly Near brought 1,200 people together for an evening of storytelling and songs, which ranged from the personal to the political and back again, and if some weren't 'friends' of Near before the concert, they were after.

Holly Near, accompanied by Adrienne Torf on piano, Carrie Barton on guitar and with Susan Freundlich signing for the deaf, and flowing like a dancer as she did, produced a beautiful blend of theatre, harmony and magic.

Near's professional style and easy public posture are the result of 12 years in the entertainment business in the U.S. as both an actress and a singer. For the past eight years she's been devoted to recording albums and touring North America, doing what she calls "political music."

Her most recent tour, which included Toronto for the second time in two years, and Europe, coincides with the release of her sixth album, *Speed of Light*, a collection of songs ranging from nuclear power to revolution, birth and the strength of love. Near is passionate on all these subjects and injects a creativity and accessibility into her music unparalleled by any

other performer in North America today.

In an interview before her concert, she spoke at length on many of these subjects. Although much of her music is about women, she dislikes the terms 'women's music' or 'feminist songs', feeling that those words cut her off from too many people whom she thinks it is important to reach.

"In the alternative press people know my music so they don't need all the information. People in the mainstream press, who are the ones who can give us access to college students and new people who are becoming aware of issues, they don't know what those words mean and they consistently muck it up. I don't use those words anymore because they're short cuts to very complicated ideas. I would rather not have people threatened or put off by the idea of coming to the concert, because when they get there that's when I like to start doing my work, that's the safest place for people to hear the idea."

Much of her songwriting too is about gays — men and women — with the emphasis on love between women. Herself a lesbian, she lived a straight life-style before coming out in the mid-seventies. That process led to much education and learning on her part — about being a lesbian, a feminist, an anti-nuke activist and how to mix all of those satisfactorily.

PIL's 'anti-rock' transcends

by Tom Greenwald

Nihilism is a tough act to follow.

A band called Public Image Limited is trying to do just that, as they demonstrated recently to a packed house at the Concert hall.

Even though the reputation of PIL's lead singer, John Lydon (formerly Johnny Rotten of the Sex Pistols), was legendary, few in the audience knew what to expect.

What a surprise it turned out to be: within three minutes of taking the stage, PIL had established its credentials as one of the best rock bands on the planet.

With Keith Levine, who played briefly with The Clash in the early days, on guitar, Pete Jones on bass, and Martin Atkins on drums, supporting Lydon on vocals, the band created a dazzling incendiary display of rock music at its most transcendent. Atkins and Jones are new additions to the band and they are strictly straight-head, thoroughly professional musicians. Either would probably feel right at home playing for Squeeze or even Bruce Springsteen.

With two fewer egos to contend with than previously, the



band has altered its old chemistry. Levine on guitar has moved to the foreground. He drives and propels the band while at the same time creating a harmonically complex series of sound sculptures which give dimension to and help define Lydon's vocal pyrotechnics.

Levine's ability to create a beautiful surface for Lydon to skate on recalls Andy Summers' work with The Police and Robert Fripp's work with both Peter Gabriel and David Bowie. The music needs Levine's strength and certainty because Lydon's presence is an astonishingly dominating one.

It is almost impossible to take one's eyes off Lydon. He prowls the stage, alternately for the people in the front row, and wise cracking.

"I like a well-paced show," he tells us, and later "would you all be terribly disappointed if I went home now?" though the band plays on for another half hour, including an encore.

His style is part madness, part brattiness, and a little vaudeville to boot. He doesn't like to be spat upon, a punk tradition which he will have to bear for some time, but he no longer is as ready to indict an entire audience for the actions of a few of its members. And Lydon has found things to sing about: rape, alienation, selfishness—

Johnny Rotten's nihilistic Sex Pistols persona (left) has given way to (above)...

subjects he handles very well.

While his vocals remain aural equivalents of temper tantrums, they are nonetheless compelling, even wondrous. When he sings, "Looking out for number one, this machine is on the move", the effect is forceful and chilling.

Lydon has described PIL's music as "anti-rock." The band's records, with their extended rhythm tracks, often dirge-like, dominated by drums and bass, provide a blunt point of focus for Lydon's music, repetitive vocals that intentionally stray off-key. Unfortunately only their two most recent albums have been commercially released in Canada and sales have been miniscule, as has radio airplay.

Until recently, the band did few concerts—and even those were clouded in controversy. The band would cancel out, refuse to play for longer than twenty minutes, or turn its back



... John Lydon and a new Public Image Limited

on the audience.

Psychodrama, of a particular kind, had replaced music. While Lydon might have had designs on becoming rock music's Anti-Christ, too often he came across merely as rock's answer to John McEnroe.

The Toronto concert has shown that while Lydon is growing up, at least he's not

calming down. And whatever his demons, Lydon, with a prodigious assist from Levine, is making music that is original, passionate, idiosyncratic, and vital. Not to mention you can dance to it.

As for the Sex Pistols, rest in peace.

MQII leaves mark on vinyl

Mama Quilla II ep
Mama Quilla II
Tupperware Records

Reviewed by Mike Edwards

Although Mama Quilla II are on sabbatical, perhaps permanently, at least they've left their mark on vinyl.

The arrangements of the ep's three tracks are solid, but the strengths of the ep are in its lyrics and the ep jacket itself. Susan Sturman, MQ II's guitarist, gets great mileage out of the tupperware theme on her

cover design. The record label, Tupperware Records, conjures up visions of Uruguayan urban guerrillas making use of a new, improved kind of plastic explosives.

On KKK, written by Sturman and lead vocalist Lorraine Segato, funk is employed to exorcise Klan bigotry. *Woman chained to kitchen, kids and church/ to cater to the Master Race/ Boy Scouts trained to kill/ Klan enemies like Reds and gays...*

Sturman's Angry Young Woman displays the venom waiting for the woman who dares to walk without a man. *Ever lovin' street child/ hassled by the cops/ Threatened by the jerk-offs/ When's it gonna stop?*

Mama Quilla (words by Judith Quinlan) is a latin percussive fantasy/eulogy to the band's namesake, a "legendary blues singer"... *mama quilla/ Punk Goddess/ She's the Healer of the Sick/ She's the moon, she's the moon, she's the moon/ And we are all lunatics.*

If the world is going to get any saner, it will certainly need more lunatics like MQ II.

The Mama Quilla II e.p. is available at: The Record Pedlar, Yonge St. Sam's, Driftwood and Women's bookstore.

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Warm wishes for The Clarion from The Body Politic.

Native spirit fills stage in new dance-drama

by Olly Wodin

In one of many worn, bare walled studios in downtown Toronto, René Highway is anxiously testing out some steps to be taught at the rehearsal later on in the evening. This native Canadian Cree dancer is the choreographer of *New Song ... New Dance*, a dance-drama which will be premiered at Harbourfront November 11-14.

The story which he, his brother Thomson Highway (composer and pianist) and Robert House (stage designer) tell is one they know well. It depicts the native spirit, beginning life on the reservation and then, as René said, "going into a foreign culture, experiencing it, getting mixed up in it and coming out of it on the positive side." The foreign culture is urban Canada, "white man's world."

René and Thomson were raised on the Brochet Reserve in northern Manitoba. Exposure to the white city lifestyle and values was a step by step process for them. René moved from the reservation to the Guy Indian Residential School in The Pas to high school in Winnipeg. It was there he saw his first dance performance, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

"There was this incredible dance and these incredible costumes and this incredible energy." He then began taking classes once a week with the Winnipeg Ballet School.

"The class was the focus of all my time each week. I guess they (his friends) thought I was kind of strange, you know, a guy taking ballet."

In 1971 at the age of 17 he moved to Toronto and the Toronto Dance Theatre to study, teach and perform. With increasing success he's

now danced his way all over Canada and the U.S., and in England and Denmark.

Surprisingly, René hasn't met any prejudice in the dance world. "Nobody ever made a thing about the fact that I was a native person. It was one reason why I stood out, people noticed me. A native person getting into dance — one had never been seen (dancing) in many places."

In the summers of 1981 and 1982 René taught and performed at the Navaholand Festival of the Arts in Windowrock, Arizona.

Last summer he first collaborated with Thomson on two short pieces that were performed in July in Regina at the World Assembly of First Nations. Although René had previously choreographed several pieces on the native experience, it was his brother Thomson who first suggested the *New Song ... New Dance* project and wrote the guidelines for it.

The rehearsal, with dancers Remy Falquet, Jeff Kieley, Bohdan Romanow and Daniel Tremblay, began with an air of comradery and conviviality akin to bear cubs at play. The prologue starts with the dancers advancing in two lines towards the imaginary audience with firm, even steps.

Although at first the music and dance weave their rhythms independently, the feet occasionally accelerate to meet the music and stamp out a segment in a powerful rhythm.

The music, piano and Cree drum, can best be described as modern/abstract. The lines, circles and diagonals in the choreography are simply and clearly drawn. René uses a combination of Graham, Limon, ballet and native technique along with whatever else he deems necessary to communicate his message.

In the dance world René is concerned that "some choreographers try to be artsy and lose their audience. The (dance) experience

should be almost instantaneous. People dance because they like what it feels like and the audience should like what it sees too, and gets something out of that without thinking too hard about it."

René's fusion of styles works well with the five-member team, whether in a line of quick, successive movements or creating as group circular form, head to head and arm on arm. Watching the interdependence of these five well-cared-for male bodies was actually quite pleasant. Yes! We do need more men in dance.

René's gentle voice guides them through the curves of the lake and sky as well as the angular lines of the city-scape. It is there the body looks tense as it struggles to make its own path and meets unknown obstacles on a deserted street.

The result is a dramatic and effective representation of what natives are feeling today as they discover the poverty and bureaucracy of city life is not much better than on the reservation. The inability to take the necessary steps to change these conditions compounds their anxiety.

Native people form the largest recently arrived ethnic minority in most western and prairie cities in Canada. Part of the problem for them has been a low self image created by the presentation of their culture in history books, Hollywood films and television.

Accessible art, such as the *Highways*, that presents a more positive, realistic picture can be part of the resolution.

René and Thomson hope that some people exhibiting or viewing the native craft show *From Our Hands* at Harbourfront the same weekend will also attend the dance performance and will also like what they see.

New Song ... New Dance tickets, available at the Harbourfront box office, are \$8 regular and \$6 senior/student.

Top: René Highway. Right: Company of *New Song ... New Dance* during rehearsal. (Photos: Mike Edwards)



Amboland swallows cub reporter

How I Got That Story
by Amlin Gray
Directed by Ken Gail
Designed by Michael Eagan
Toronto Workshop Productions
October 14 through November

Reviewed by John Morrissey
"You find us inscrutable?" the president of Amboland (read: Viet Nam) asks the young American reporter. "Wait and you will understand even less. Your ignorance will be whipped by the wind until it is as pure as the mist on the mountain."

The president, a hissing despot named Mme. Ing, is laying down the official line on the Ambonese civil war. She illustrates this with an outlandish battle dance in which a demonic guerilla is humiliated by the government's absurdly heroic "paramilitary girls". Though the president's motives are as transparent as those of any other dictator, she is right about one thing — the reporter

from East Dubuque, with his naive faith in objectivity, will be mystified and overwhelmed by what he sees in Amboland.

How I Got That Story is a drama of "imprintment" — a process whereby a correspondent goes to cover a country "and the goddamn country covers him." The process of "getting" a story turns out to be more like "getting" a fatal disease. The reporter arrives eager to see and tell all on behalf of TransPanGlobal news services. By the time Amboland is finished with him, he's no more than another casualty, a bit of human wreckage to be photographed for somebody else's story.

As a look at the problems facing western correspondents covering Third World liberation struggles (Amboland could be Central America or Lebanon as well as Viet Nam), *How I Got That Story* is far more insightful than Tom Stoppard's overrated *Night & Day*. Gray's play is also

a fascinating index of American attitudes about Viet Nam — a subject noticeably absent from current cultural discourse, if you ignore the decadent trivialities of *Apocalypse Now*. In fact, the opening scene of *How I Got That Story* dispenses with Coppola's film in a matter of seconds.

Economy is the play's greatest strength. With only two actors — one playing the reporter, the other playing The Historical Event, or everyone we meet in Amboland — Gray conjures up a nation at war. Complex and painful issues are evoked by a series of blackouts that take reporter and audience ever deeper into the maze of Ambonese — and by extension our own — history.

Geoffrey Bowes is appropriately inappropriate as the blundering young reporter who is swallowed up by the story he meant to cover. As The Historical Event, Jim Henshaw dominates the production the way Mme. Ing dominates Amboland — through a display of near-maniacal theatrical energy. His voice and movement are not yet quite big enough to embrace all 21 of The Historical Event's manifestations, but his is the role of a lifetime and Henshaw appears capable of growing into it. Besides Mme. Ing, he is memorable as, among other things: an Ambonese government

peasants they needn't fear the vivid green jelly with which the Americans "improve" the jungle; and as a one-armed photographer whose body and sanity are being whittled away by the war.

Henshaw provides all the music and sound effects, from guns and helicopters to an Ambonese version of "Satisfaction". Michael Eagan's set and Robert Green's lighting are perfectly in tune with the script.

Geoffrey Bowes as the reporter. (Photo: Robert Baillargeon)

For example, Bowes and Henshaw are able to take us for a gut-wrenching jet ride with the aid of skilful lighting and an old car seat. Director Ken Gail shows a grasp of the strength in simplicity that makes *How I Got That Story* a provocative work of theatre.

Spy thriller predictable and mostly boring

Reviewed by Jeffrey Ross

If you enjoy watching reruns of *Mission Impossible* and are accustomed to arriving fifteen minutes late for a movie and leaving fifteen minutes early then you'll love *Birgitt Haas Must be Killed*.

This film, directed by Laurent Heynemann, a protege of the famous French director Bertrand Tavernier, is billed as an "espionage thriller". But the plot is more or less as predictable as a *Mission Impossible* script: the "good guy" espionage agent works undercover to prevail over the forces of evil.

In *Birgitt Haas Athanase* (Philippe Noiret) — with the aid of a group of other French special agents — lures middle-aged, unemployed, unambitious and suicidal French intellectual Philippe Charles Bauman into the arms of a young inactive German terrorist named Birgitt Haas (Lisa Kreuzer). They want her killed for some reason, frame Bauman as the killer, and disguise it as an act of passion. In a slight departure from *Mission Impossible* they botch the job, although she is arrested by German police and destined

for a long term in jail.

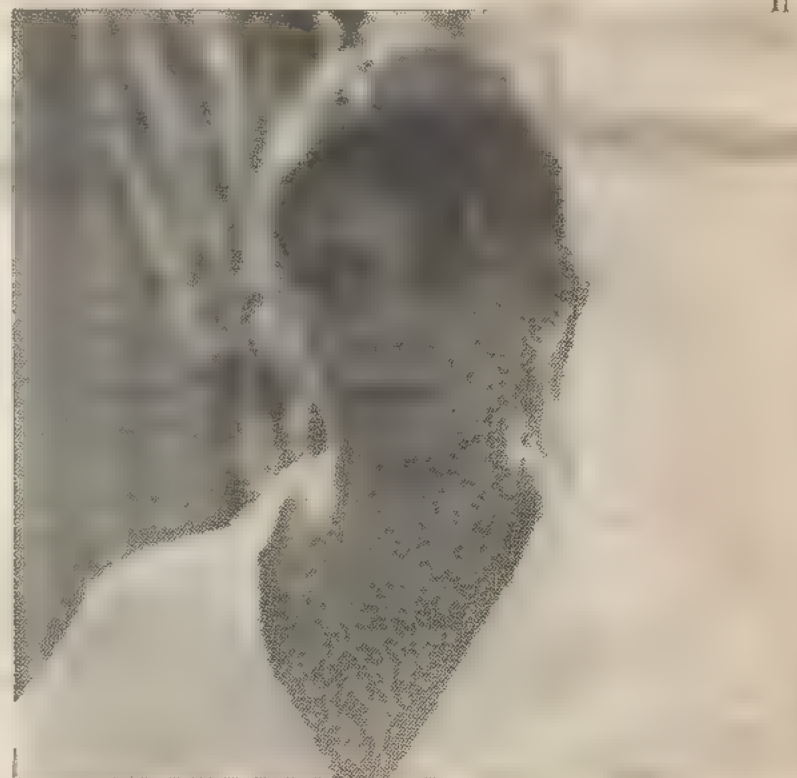
But who in the audience really cares? My prevailing feeling was thank goodness this movie is over.

Ambiguities in the plot aggravated my boredom. Why must an inactive terrorist be killed? What group does Athanase lead? What happens to Birgitt Haas and Charles Bau-

man? Why are the French meddling in German affairs?

Only after seeing the film for a second time was I able to figure out the answer to the last question. I wasn't so fortunate on the other three. But perhaps the most glaring question that I was left with best sums up this film.

What was the point of it all?



Lisa Kreuzer as Birgitt Haas

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Prairie puberty

Reviewed by Larry Lyons

The Dead of Winter, an excellent production of an interesting play by a young Canadian writer, stands as the document of prairie puberty laid bare. Author Paul Gross comes from Alberta where his play is set and has already received official recognition for his work.

The Dead of Winter is a study of the family, sexuality and the violent contradictions that arise when they are combined. The play's action is on two levels: the real — where the tensions are stated and the imaginary — where the effects are felt.

The imaginary is the mise-en-scene of the father's (Tom Butler) violent domination and the incest taboo as they affect the emotional life of the children. Blood, violence and castration.

The real is linked to its obverse through the somewhat too personal imagery of horses and fish, dryness and wet. Like the sea, the family is a place where there is water everywhere but not a drop to drink. The father is a horse for the

pubescent daughter (Beverly Cooper) who dreams of a saddle and displays her bras to him. She carries a cat in the front of her jean jacket and its tail hangs down in front like a dangling penis. She calls the cat her "handsome man".

In the imaginary scene that follows, the head of the cat is found floating in the toilet as a sign of the violence her sexual life will endure and her "pubing" is considered to be a violation of the form of her body.

The dilemma of the family is that its sexuality is both exaggerated and repressed. The father bases his individuality on his excess of principles that limit the pleasures of his wife and children.

The words of the father carry the violence of the law to the children. He chastises his daughter by saying he will smash in the side of her head with a hammer. We can see this is no real threat but no less effective in the world of the imagination where the desires have their basis. In this play we get both sides.

The sound and lighting effects for the real and the imaginary scenes add a thrill we usually associate with film. The transitions from real to imaginary are well executed. Elaborate staging, and an excellent cast and director (Guy Sprung) make *The Dead of Winter* an unexpected treat.

The play was written in one week of panic before the deadline of a playwriting contest (which it eventually won). Some of the play's intensity may be the result of the circumstances under which it was written. It retains the strength of raw emotion and the weakness of not quite separating itself from the fantasies of its author.

Tom Butler in *The Dead of Winter*. (Photo: Andrew Oxenham)

Play investigates complex themes but sadly misses its mark

Satin Thigh
by Liberty Jane Carter
Directed by Hrant Alianak
Set & Lighting by Jim Plaxton
Theatre Passe Muraille
October 13 - 31

Reviewed by John Morrissey

Liberty Jane Carter's first play has been around in one form or another since 1977. Five years of work bespeaks an unusual degree of persistence.

Satin Thigh is billed as a "semi-autobiographical tale of survival," but knowing of all this honest toil does not make *Satin Thigh* any easier to sit through.

Much of the dialogue is almost literally unspeakable, and the production's design

and direction emphasize the script's weaknesses.

Satin Thigh purports to tell of the love between two women, both of whom are workers in the Toronto sex industry. Harriet (Barbara Barnes) is the older of the pair, an experienced and highly paid black call girl. Becky (Isabelle Mejias), a young white woman, is a Woolworth's clerk so smitten with Harriet that she moves in with the older woman to become her lover and apprentice.

Becky wants to be just like Harriet, but this is impossible, and not just because of the race and class factors. Harriet has problems — her family forced

her into prostitution in order to support her brother Ivan's \$100-a-day drug habit. Harriet's family does not approve of Becky, and Harriet and Ivan (Phil Akin) have a violent falling out.

Isolated and unable to share her pain — in part because Becky so loves the pleasures purchased with Harriet's pain — Harriet kills herself with an overdose. An incoherent Becky is left to face a fate worse than death; having failed to drown herself she is picked up by a male jogger on Kew Beach.

After the brute has had his way with her and she is once more alone, Becky wails lines like, "Harriet, how could you do this to me? How could you leave me with no goodbye but a plastic bag full of your old clothes?"

Horrific as it is, Becky's final apostrophe is really no worse than much of the rest of the play — it's memorable because it's still ringing in your ears as you rush out of the theatre. Almost all the characters speak a sort of stilted tough-talk that bears little relation to any dialect you're likely to hear on Yonge St. The fact that *Satin Thigh* is designed and directed to resemble a Martin Scorsese movie further undercuts any tenuous sense of place that may have been lurking in the script. Jim Plaxton's 50 foot wide set resembles a CinemaScope screen, and the play isn't big enough to fill such a grand

space. Both the script and the staging aim for Scorsese's infernal *Mean Streets* — and land with a sickening thump in the limbo of *Police Surgeon*.

Theatre is not film and Toronto is not New York, no matter how fervently some people may wish the contrary.

Crime of love

Reviewed by Mary Bell

The story of a clandestine love affair, of secret visits through the back door at night. A soap opera? Unfortunately not. *Statements After an Arrest Under the Immorality Act* is the story of a very fragile love.

Currently running at the Adelaide Court Theatre, this play by Athol Fugard is set in South Africa in 1966. A white woman and a black man meet and fall in love. In South Africa it is illegal for "white" and "coloured" persons to have sexual relations.

This play opens the doors and lets us into the lives of these two. It is a collage of impressions from their time together which comes to us like very personal memories out of sequence, ordered only by the intensity of feeling. It is raw and visceral, unfolding the whole experience from moments of quiet joy to absolute terror. We are held to this intimacy throughout as the two principal characters are onstage naked for the entire duration of the play.

The lovers are not the innocent Romeo and Juliette. They are two mature people enmeshed in the usual problems of adult life who know themselves and know what they need to be happy. They struggle between having each other and having the rest of their society, with full awareness of the consequences.

The testimony of the woman in the court after their arrest says it all. She is asked to describe her "crime". What we hear is the story of chance, timid meeting of two people who have similar minds and hearts and every reason to fall in love. Their social transgression lies only in their contrasting colours.

Judith Goodwin and Winston Sutton have the courage to bring these difficult roles to life on stage with the clarity and honesty that the play demands. Terrance Slater as the policeman encapsules for us simply and very skillfully all the assumptions of the world in which this story takes place.

Lovers Becky (Isabelle Mejias) and Harriet (Barbara Barnes) in *Satin Thigh*.

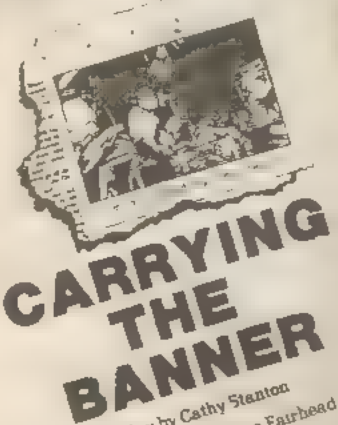
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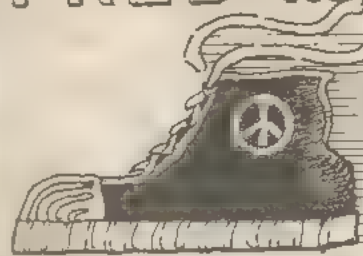
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The record prize money has made Kent Schofield, the Professional Golfers Association tour secretary, see birdies, not bogies: "There is no doubt that professional golf is now a major family attraction and is booming while other established games are having their problems."

Meanwhile, in Scotland, the home of golf, soccer fans are being offered free admission that is, if you can produce an unemployment card. Despite record jobless figures, how-

ever, the crowds at soccer games there are still low. Come spring, watch for dole-full faces lining up to form foursomes on a free fairway.

The Stanley Cup champs and the Carlton Street chumps at last have something in common. New York Islanders owner Bill Torrey joined his Toronto Maple Leafs counterpart Harold Ballard in shutting the Soviet hockey team out this winter.

Hockey League Players Association executive-director Alan Eagleson, the Islanders may have violated the NHL's collective bargaining agreement by refusing to play against the Soviet team. The speedy left-wingers plan to face off against Edmonton, Quebec, Montreal, Calgary, Minnesota and Philadelphia between December 28 and January 6.

For Torrey and Ballard, its not whether you win or lose, its how you slay the game.

Chinese and Soviet gymnasts helped to celebrate the recent political thaw between the two countries by way of the gymnastics World Cup in Yugoslavia last month.

The male Chinese athletes managed to break up the Soviet hegemony of previous World Cups. Lee Ning scooped up 5 gold medals to take the overall top men's position, while Alexander Ditiatin, the Olympic and 2-time World Cup champion, failed to place in the medals this time.

An equal number of women, twenty, were invited to the tournament. Olga Bicherova and Natalia Yurchenko maintained the Soviet Union's status quo and tied for the women's top honours.

So remember:

Socialists sweating
On a gym floor
Is an activity, my friends,
One cannot abhor
When the option, it seems
Is an out and out struggle
In a 'theatre' of war.

It's your network!

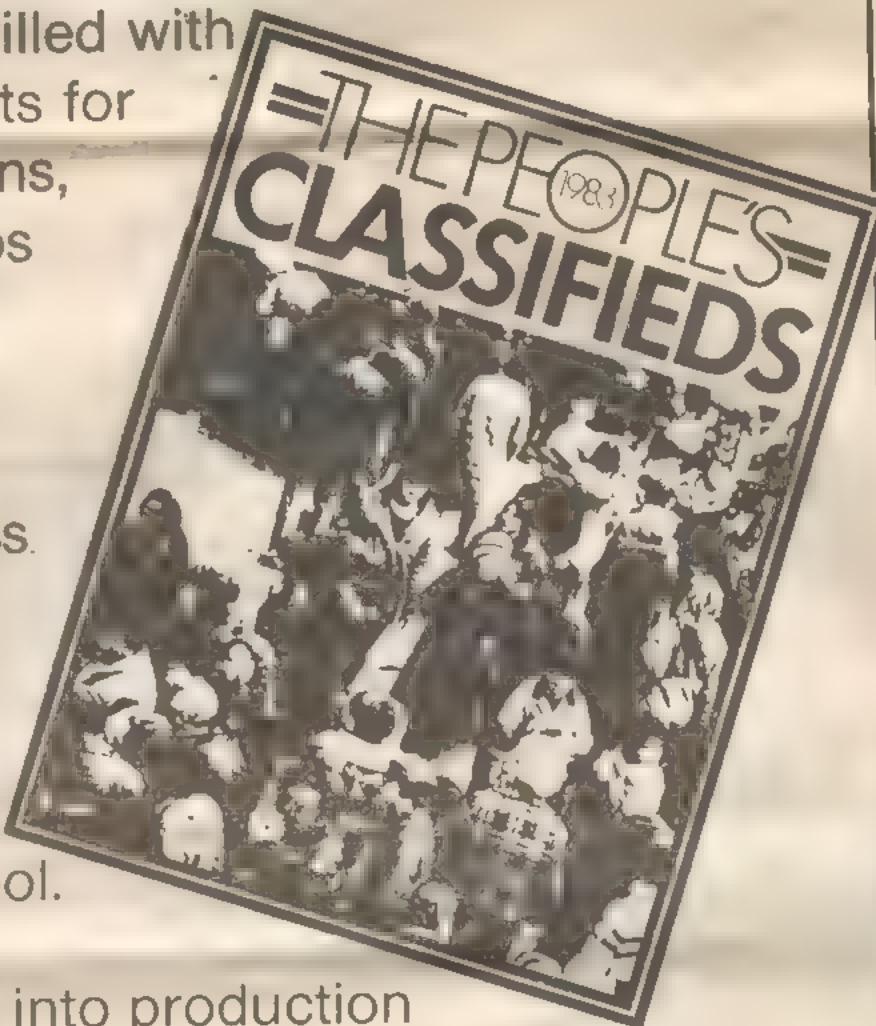
The People's Classifieds is preparing its first edition. It will be filled with listings and advertisements for social service organizations, community service groups and politically aware businesses.

If your group or business offers goods or services to the progressive community, then you should make use of this important networking tool.

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Sunday, Nov. 7

Toronto Streetscapes, an exhibit of Toronto's changing street scene, is being shown all this month till Dec. 12 at the Market Gallery, 95 Front St. East. Open to the public, without charge, Wed.-Fri, 10 am-5 pm, and Sunday 2-5 pm.



Monday, Nov. 8

Tribute: Frans Masereel, is an exhibition being shown all this month through to December 12th, at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Masereel (1889-1972) spent most of his creative years in France and exhibited extensively throughout Europe. His works show a concern with the inhumanity of man, injustice and adverse social conditions.

Tradition and Change in the Arab World, a series at the University of Toronto, 7:30 pm tonight and November 22, Medical Sciences Building, Room 3154, 1 Kings College Crescent. Free. 978-6564.

Tuesday, Nov. 9

Solzhenitsyn's Children ... Are Making a Lot of Noise in Paris, is a film about "the New Philosophers", former leftist activists whose thinking has been radically changed by the writings of Solzhenitsyn. At the Ontario Science Centre, 7:30 pm. Cost is adults \$2, Family, \$4, students \$1, and seniors, free. For more information, call 429-0454 or 429-4100.

Mission Across Culture: A Case Study. Ojibway religion and wild rice harvesting, a religious rite and an economic right, by Peter Jelly, Chief of the Onegaming Reserve. 8-10 pm at Regis College, the Large Chapel, 67 Nicholas St. University of Toronto. Call 924-9351.

We would like to invite older adults in the community to an afternoon tea. Refreshments, entertainments, friends and fun. All free! At 519 Church St. (north of Wellesley). One to four p.m. For more info: 923-2778.

Wednesday, Nov. 10

Old House, New House, is a twenty-eight minute film demonstrating methods of conserving energy and resources in the home. This film shows how home retrofit can be accomplished by almost anyone. Admission is free. 8 pm at Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Call 967-0577 for more info.

Justice for Children Annual Meeting. All welcome. Oakham House, Thomas Lounge, 63 Gould St. (Ryerson Campus), 8 pm.

Hurt at Work, the Treatment of Injured Workers, is the topic at a public forum sponsored by the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College. Panelists will discuss the present system of the Workmen's Compensation Board, how it works and how it could be improved. At St. Lawrence Centre, 27 Front St. E. Free. For more info: 362-7041.



Thursday, Nov. 11

Nuclear Arms and Canadian Policy, a Remembrance Day forum at Upper Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College, University of Toronto. Moderated by Desmond Morton. Free. Call Glenna Sims, Alumni House, 978-8990.

An information evening is being held by the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa at 7:30 pm, at the Trinity United Church, 427 Bloor St. West. There will be a slide/tape show entitled, Block by Block — Building a New Life in Mozambique. For more info, call 967-5562.

Helen Rykens's watercolours and collages will be on display at Drum Travel, 121 Harbord St., now till Nov. 20th. Hours are Mon.-Fri, 10 am-6 pm. Sat., 10 am-4 pm. For more info, call 964-3358.

All-day peace rally at Litton Systems, 25 Cityview Drive, Rexdale. Buses leaving frequently from Bathurst Street United Church 730 Bathurst (at Bloor). For exact schedule, call the Cruise Missile Conversion Project at 532-6720.

Friday, Nov. 12

20th Century Rebels — Reggae at the Horseshoe, Queen & Spadina. Tonight and tomorrow night at 10 pm.

Labour Notes, an independent monthly newsletter, will be hosting a conference consisting of panels and workshops for U.S. and Canadian trade unionists on the issue of concessions. Up to 1,000 people are expected to attend, from Nov. 12-14, in Detroit. If you have any thoughts or comments about the conference, contact Labour Notes at 824 Tecumseh Rd. East, Windsor, Ontario, c/o Larry Gauthier or Jim Brophy.

Indian Immigrant Aid Services, is holding a benefit film showing of "Sholay", a musical romance, at the Donlands Theatre, 397 Donlands, at 8 pm. The cost is, for adults, \$5; children under 12, \$2; children under 5, free. For more info, call 651-1400.

Mr. Walter Majesky, president of the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto, will be speaking at Dominic Savio School, 783 Bathurst St. From 8-10 pm, no admission charge, as part of Religion and Labour in the 80's, sponsored by the Catholic Office of Social Action. Call 977-1500 for more info.

Saturday, Nov. 13

The Annual General Meeting of the Metro Tenants Legal Service will be held today at 1 pm at the MTLTS office at 366 Adelaide St. East, 2nd floor. Veteran tenant organizer, Norman Brady, will speak on the role of the clinic in the community.

Thirteen speakers discuss Canadian, American and European anti-semitism as well as anti-semitism in the Church at a York University conference, "Anti-Semitism: A Historical and Contemporary Perspective." Speakers include Seymour Martin Lipset, Irving Abella, Leonard Dinnerstein, Gregory Baum and Emil Fackenheim. Location: Moot Court, York Campus, Osgood Hall Law School, 4700 Keele St. Conference is free and open to the public. For more info, call York University, 667-2540. Conference continues tomorrow.

Toronto Potters Second Annual Christmas Sale and Exhibition, the Columbus Centre, 901 Lawrence Ave. (just west of Dufferin.) Today and tomorrow, 10 am-4 pm. No admission fee, free parking.



Labour Studies in the Schools Conference is being held today from 8:30 am-5 pm at Central Technical School, 725 Bathurst St. There will be workshops and presentations. Fee is \$13. Lunch, coffee and child care are provided. For more info, call the Centre for Labour Studies, Humber College at 675-3111, ext. 414, 467 or 544.

Sunday, Nov. 14

The YWCA is offering a one-day workshop, exploring the joys and stresses of new parenthood and demonstrating activities to stimulate parent/child communication. From 10 am-noon at 2532 Yonge St. The fee is \$15. Register in person or by phoning 487-7151.

A Victorian Musicales. Music from Victorian Toronto performed by popular and classical folk musicians. Free. Gibson House Museum, 5172 Yonge St. Willowdale, 2 pm. Sponsored by the Mariposa Folk Foundation.

Committee for Racial Equality Annual General Meeting. There will be a showing of the film *Resurgence*, about racism and anti-labour tactics in a southern factory. 1 pm, "The Parlour", Bathurst St. United Church, Bathurst and Lennox.

Cathy Fink and Maggie. Old-time music and a variety of string instruments. Series and single tickets available; sponsored by Mariposa Folk Foundation. 1:15 and 3 pm. Innis College Town Hall, St. George and Sussex Ave. Call 363-4009.

Monday, Nov. 15

20th Century Rebels — Reggae all week at Scuffers, Yonge and St. Clair, 10 pm.

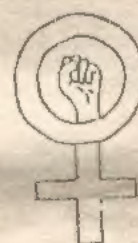
Ms. Fran Sutton will be talking of her experience of fighting a multinational waste disposal company and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment to have a dump site closed near Stouffville. Presentation begins at 7:30 pm at Ecology House, 12 Maison Ave. For more info, call 967-0577.

Open House for Portuguese Women with presentations on health, nutrition and OHIP, continuing to Thursday, at the Immigrant Women's Centre, 348 College St. W. For more information, call 924-7161.

Aging—a Living Process, a free public talk by Sister Constance, S.S.J.D., 9 pm at the Bendale Public Library, 1515 Danforth Rd. (at McGowan Rd.) Call 431-8141.

Eight Annual Media Human Rights Awards, sponsored by the League for Human Rights. 8 pm. St. Lawrence Hall on King St. For more info call Alan Shefman, 633-6127.

Women in Trades is showing the film "Breaking Through" which focuses on three women exploring the alternative of non-traditional occupations. Jill Smith, the co-ordinator of Introduction to Non-Traditional Occupations (INTO) at Seneca College, is the guest speaker. All interested women welcome. At 22 Davisville Ave. E. 7:30 p.m. For more info: D. McCormick, 266-3743.



Tuesday, Nov. 16

Ideal gifts from around the world can be found at YWCA's International Boutique at 2532 Yonge St. Open till Dec. 21st, the store offers a wide range of jewelry, toys, pottery and linens. Hours are Monday-Thursday, 10 am-4 pm, Friday, 10 am-8 pm; and Saturday, 10 am-3 pm.

Wednesday, Nov. 17

Discover the many approaches and options available to the home renovator on the look-out for energy savings. Come to Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave., at 7 pm. Admission is \$3. For more information, call 967-0577.



Beginning of June 12 march, NYC/Jen Phillips

the DISARMAMENT CALENDAR for 1983

Published by the Syracuse Cultural Workers Project

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Thursday, Nov. 18

Rexdale Women's Centre Open House. Everyone welcome. 1530 Albion Rd., Suite 208 (Shoppers World Albion). 2-7 pm. Call 741-0478.

German Heritage in Ontario, a symposium in honour of Goethe, 1749-1832. Today and tomorrow at the St. Lawrence Hall, 157 King St. E. Call 789-2771.

Gallery 44, an artist run gallery, presents an exhibit of silver and nonsilver prints by Simon Glass. The show runs from Nov. 5-28, at 109 Niagara St., Studio 2-05, during Gallery hours: Thursday, 5-8 pm, Sat & Sun, 1-4 pm. For more info, phone 363-5187.



Friday, Nov. 19

Canada's Industrial Strategy: An Ethical Critique, is the subject of Dr. Tony Clarke, speaking at Dominic Savio Schol, 783 Bathurst St., from 8-10 pm. Free admission. For more info, call 977-1500.

Saturday, Nov. 20

Dungeons and Dragons: Join devotees of this cult game from 10 am to 4 pm. \$2. Register at 869-8416. 222 Warehouse, 222 Queen's W, Harbourfront.

Oscar's Dream: Theatre Direct explores a young boy's nightmares in the Family Matinee production at 1:30 pm and 3:30 pm Sunday. Adults \$3, children and seniors \$2.50. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.



Ontario Multicultural Theatre Festival: The story of immigrants in a new land comes to the stage in *Jewels from Heaven* at 8:30 pm. Adults \$6, students and seniors \$4. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.

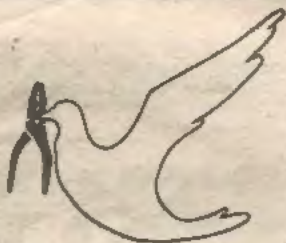
Sunday, Nov. 21

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa, a Toronto anti-apartheid group, invites you to their open house, 730 Bathurst St., from 2-5 pm. There will be a film, coffee and discussion. For further details, call 968-7268.

"Advent of a Popularity Culture," an exhibit of a mural and drawings by Sandra Gregson opens tonight, 7 pm, at the Funnel, 507 King St. East. Continues until Dec. 4th. Gallery hours are Mon-Sat, 1-5 pm. For more info, call 364-7004.

The National Performing Company of Grenada presents a Cultural Extravaganza, 5 pm, at Oakwood Collegiate, 891 St. Clair W. Tickets \$6, \$3 for children available at Third World Books, Yamaha Music Gallery, Grenada Tourist office. Call 368-1332.

Traditional Sounds: Henry and David Owen perform classical guitar music and dance at 2 pm. Free. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.



Monday, Nov. 22

Printmakers '82, an exhibition of 130 original prints representing recent work by 74 artists from across Canada, is being shown all this month through to December 5th, at the Art gallery of Ontario, in the Art Rental Exhibition Gallery.

Tuesday, Nov. 23

School by the Water: The Dramatic Arts in Education program continues with Canadian Folk Music — the Sunshine Festival from 10:30 am to 2 pm daily to Nov. 26. \$5 per student. Register at 869-8416, Harbourfront.

Ontario Multicultural Theatre Festival: Century 25 Serbian Canadian Classical Theatre presents modern romance in *Romeo and Jeanette* at 8:30 pm. Adults \$7.50, students and seniors \$6. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.

Reading Series: Australian novelist Thomas Keneally, reads from *Schindler's List* and poet Jennifer Strauss recites from recent works at 8:30 pm. Free. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.



Anti-Apartheid Evenings. Tonight, showing of *Last Grave at Dimbaza* and panel discussion. Cultural evening on Friday, 7:30-10 pm, York Woods Library, 1785 Finch Ave. W. For more information call Rob, 630-9585.

Wednesday, Nov. 24

Toronto Streetscapes: A Century of Change, an exhibit at the Market Gallery, 95 Front St. open to the public Wednesday to Friday, 10 am to 5 pm until December 12. Free. Call 367-7604.

Have you insulated your house but still have high fuel bills? Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave., presents a seminar designed to help you locate and plug those leaks. Admission is \$3. Starts at 7 pm. For more info, call 967-0577.

Thursday, Nov. 25

The National Performing Company of Grenada presents a Cultural Extravaganza, 7:30 pm at the Stephen Leacock Collegiate, 2450 Birchmount Ave. Tickets \$6, \$3 for children, available from Grenada Tourist Office, 143 Yonge St. 368-1332.

Speakers Training Workshop on Wife Assault. Covers how to deal with difficult questions, how to ask for money, sharing experiences. 6-9:30 pm, 427 Bloor St. W. (Bloor & Spadina.) \$6 fee. Sponsored by Wife Assault. For more information call 968-3422.

Spindrift Dance Theatre: Dance Canada Dance continues with four evenings of modern dance with this Kingston-based company at 8 pm. Adults \$8, students and seniors \$6. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.

Carrying the Banner is a play about a 91 year old man who is found living in the boiler room of a New York skyscraper where he has also housed his library of 8,000 books. Evicted, Major Jaxon, former secretary to Louis Riel, tries to find a home for the books he hopes will assist future Metis revolutionaries. This is a moving drama based on a true story, opens tonight and continues till Dec. 4th, each evening at 8 pm, at Palmerston Library Theatre, 560 Palmerston Ave. Tickets are \$6 general, \$4.50 for students/seniors. Box office at 463-4279.

Friday, Nov. 26

Tired of demonstrating with no apparent effect? Come to a meeting tonight at 7:30 pm at Friends House, 60 Lowther Ave. We will discuss how we can redirect our taxes to peaceful ends. For more info, leave a message for Richard Shapcott at 964-6869.

Ontario Multicultural Theatre Festival: Hamazkain Armenian Cultural Association performs *Making of a God* by Manoug Kalayjian and *L'Armenoche* by Reine Bartev at 8:30 pm. \$6. York Quay Centre, Harbourfront.

Joan McGivney's stain paintings will be on display at Drum Travel, 121 Harbord St., now till Dec. 11th. Hours are Mon-Fri, 10 am-6 pm, Sat, 10 am-4 pm. For more info, call 964-3388.

Dance for Africa with the CeeDees. A benefit dance for projects in Southern Africa. Sponsored by CUSO. At Ukrainian Labour Temple, 8 p.m. 300 Bathurst St. (south of Dundas). \$6.00.

Saturday, Nov. 27

Cross Cultural Communication Centre 10th anniversary dance. 8 pm at the Cecil Community Centre, 58 Cecil Street. Admission: \$5, \$6 at the door.

Sunday, Nov. 28

Arab Film Festival starts tonight at 5 pm, and continues Sundays to Jan. 30 at OISE, Room 4-411 or 2-214.

Tuesday, Nov. 30

On Guard for Thee, is a film dealing with the Gouzenko spy affair, and is being shown at the Ontario Science Centre at 7:30 pm. Admission is \$2 for adults; \$4 for families; \$1 for students; and free for seniors. For more information, call 429-0454 or 429-4100.

Friday, Dec. 3

Gallery 44, an artist run gallery, presents an exhibition of mixed media prints by Elizabeth Forrest. Opens tonight at 8 pm, 109 Niagara St., Studio 20-5, and continues to Jan. 9th during Gallery hours: Thurs, 5-8 pm; Sat. & Sun, 1-4 pm. For more info, phone 363-5187.

Saturday, Dec. 4

An It's-Not-Winter-Yet Dance is being held today from 9 pm-1 am at the 519 Church St. Community Centre. Tickets are \$5 advance, \$6 at the door, for students and unemployed, rates are negotiable. Available at Glad Day Books, 648A Yonge St. and Toronto Women's Bookstore, 85 Harbord St. Organized by the Lesbian Mothers' Defence Fund.

The Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship is holding a fund raising dance, 550 Ontario St. (Wellesley and Parliament) in the Recreation Room, 8 p.m. Cash bar. Donation: \$3. For more info: 535-8550.



Monday, Dec. 6

Metro Toronto's Juvenile Justice Volunteer Program is interested in you if you are interested in helping juveniles in trouble with the law. For more info, call Heanda Radomski at 923-4516.

Wednesday, Dec. 8

Birds of Prey: the Cost of Human Labour is the title of a film series starting tonight at York University. Free. Films begin at 7 pm. For more info call 667-6434.

Thursday, Dec. 9

"George Orwell, The Crystal Spirit", sparks the Mime Company Unlimited's exciting new season. At Harbourfront from Dec. 9-12.

Saturday, Dec. 11

Clay Design Studio/Gallery is holding its annual Christmas Show and Sale, starting today and continuing until Dec. 24th, featuring works by resident artists Nancy Solway, Frank Trotz and Mari Lise Stonehouse. Gallery hours are Mon-Fri, 11 am-5 pm; Sat, 10 am-6 pm; and Sun, 1-4 pm.

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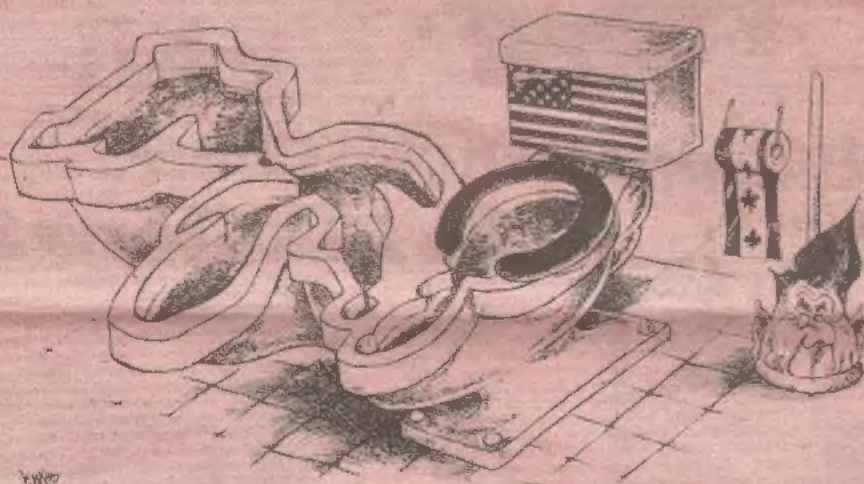
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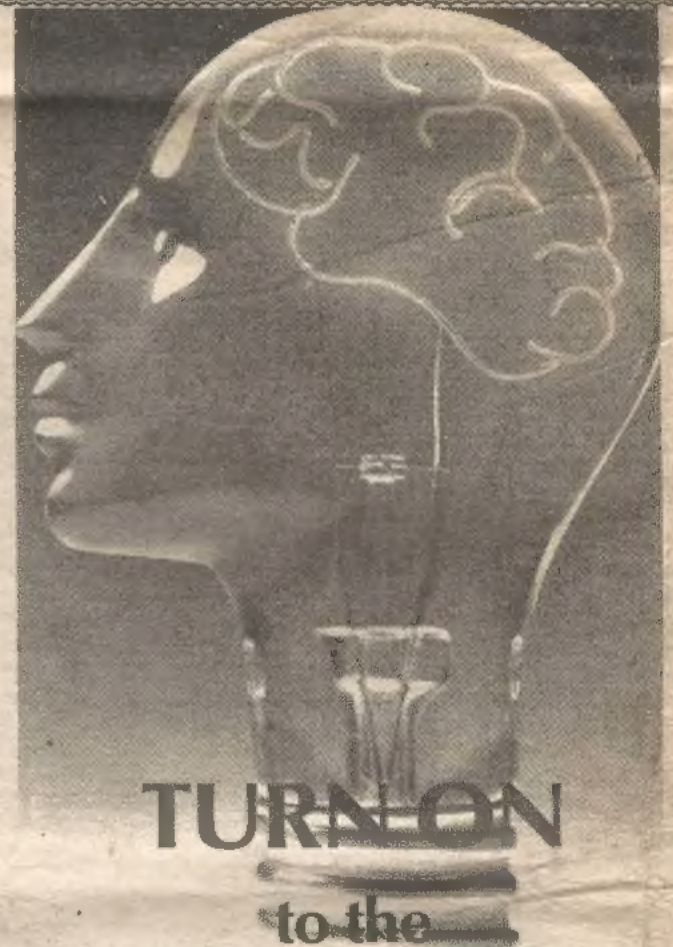
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The Globe and Mail

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